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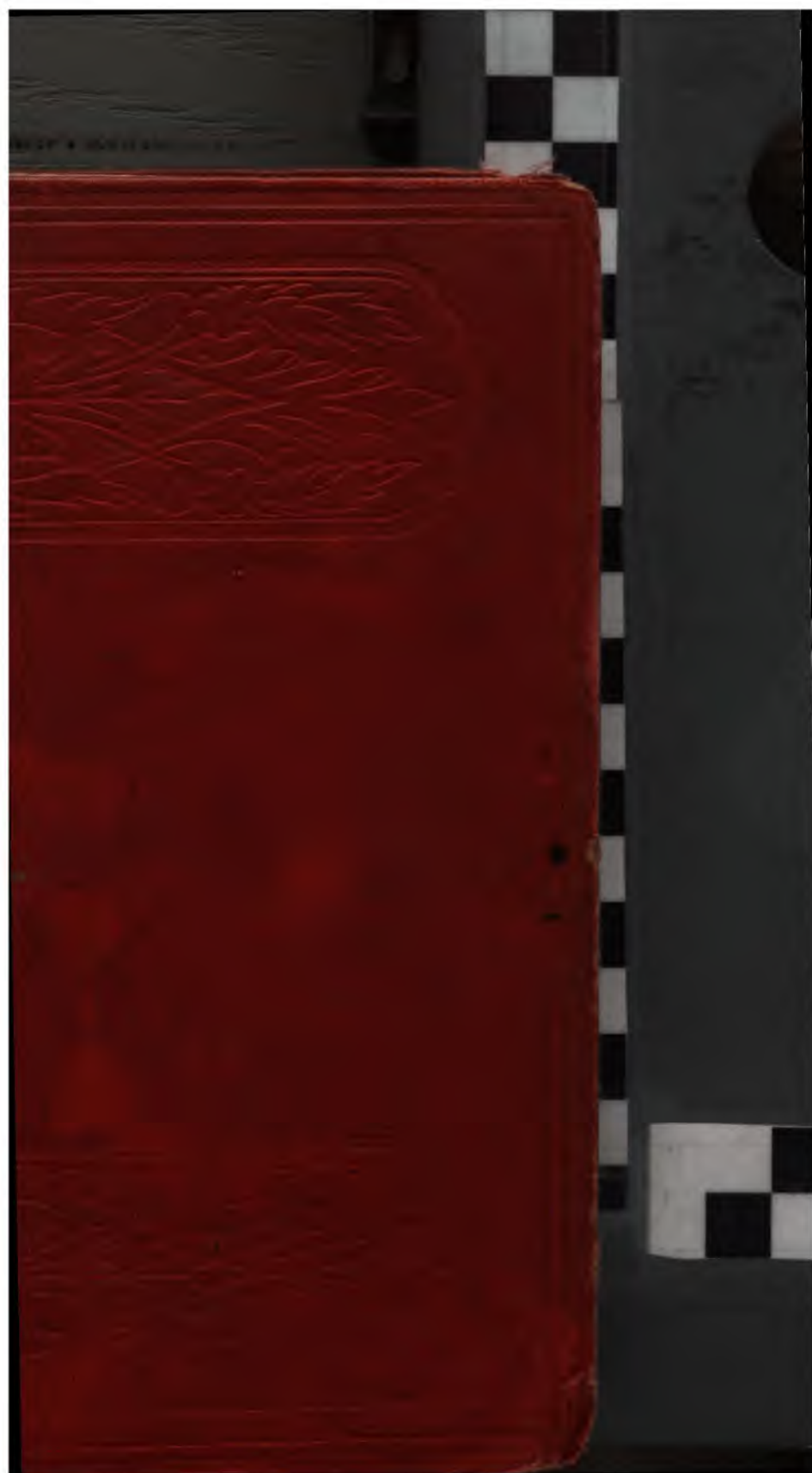
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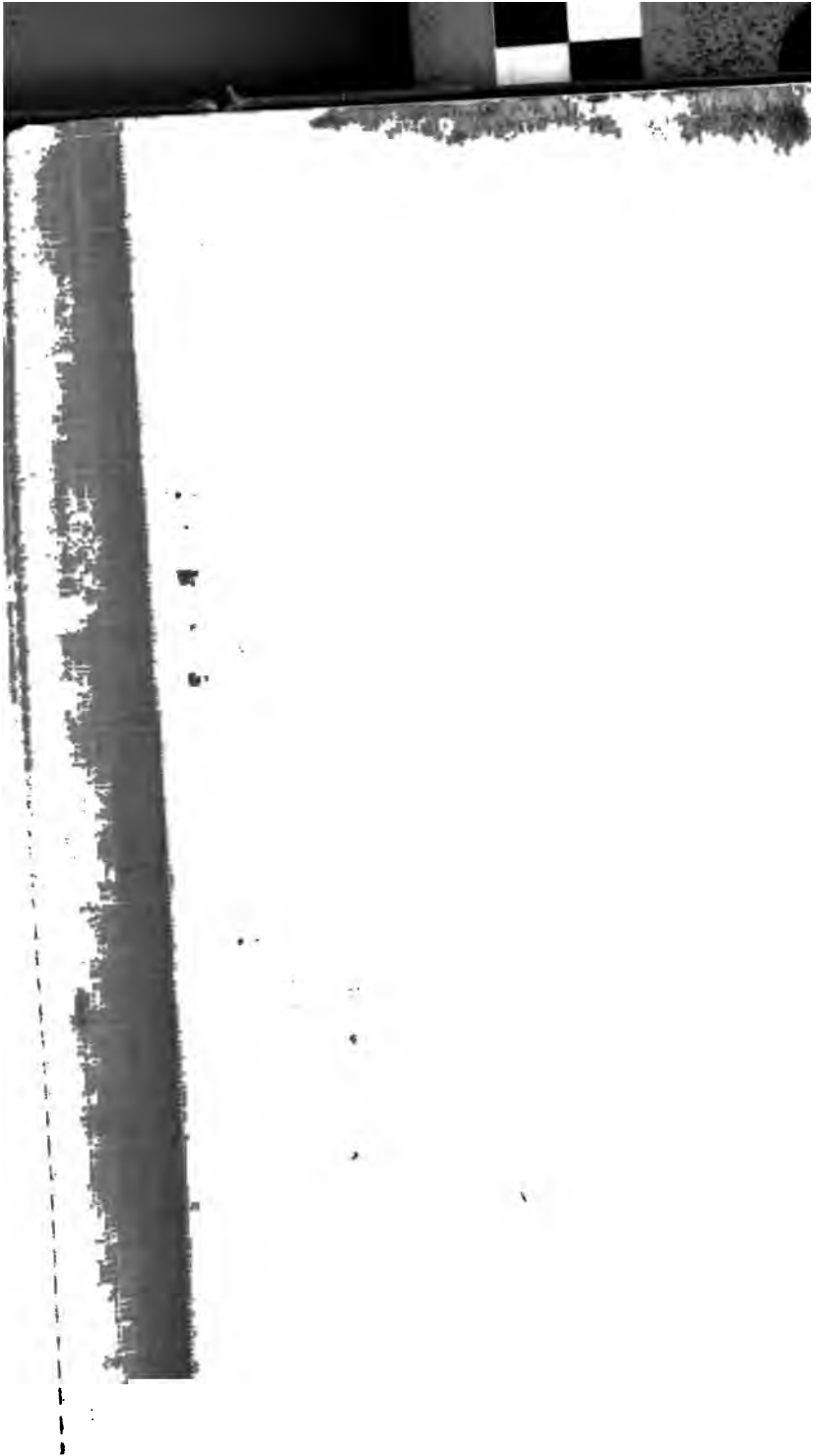
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THE WAR
BETWEEN
PERU AND CHILE,

1879—1882.

21⁰
For a master's

BY
CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S.

Ridiculous
small scale
ship sunk by
rifle fire

London:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

1882.

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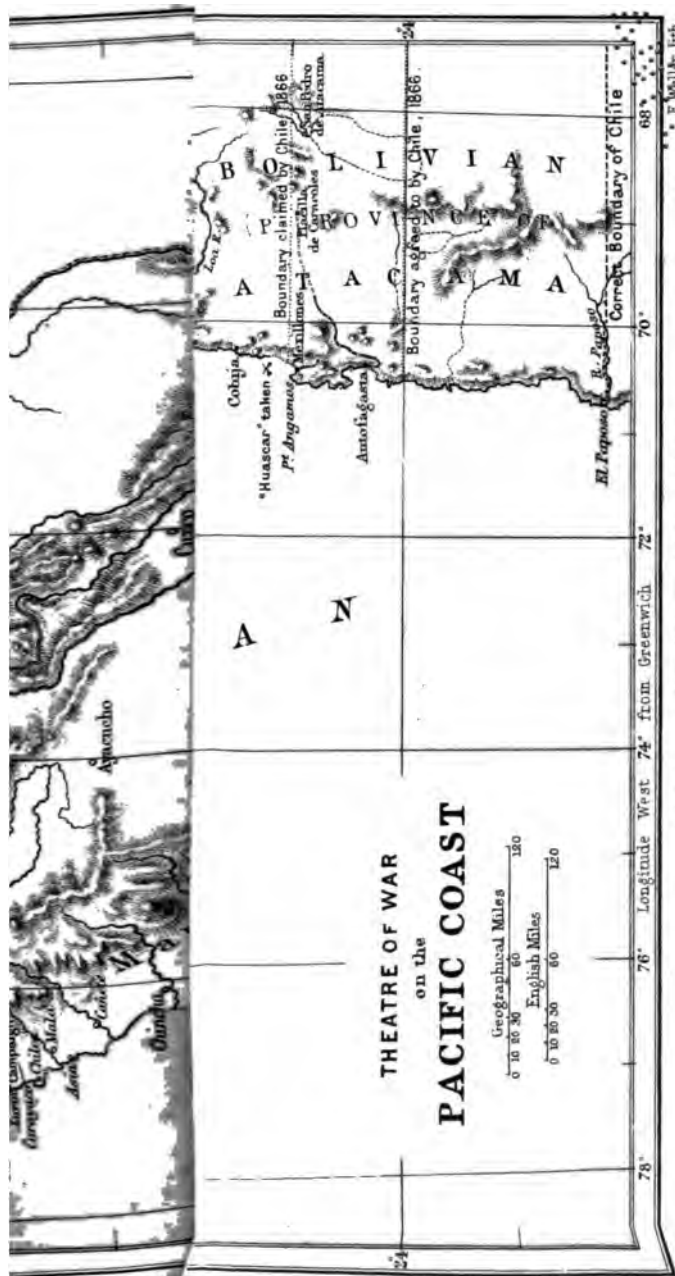
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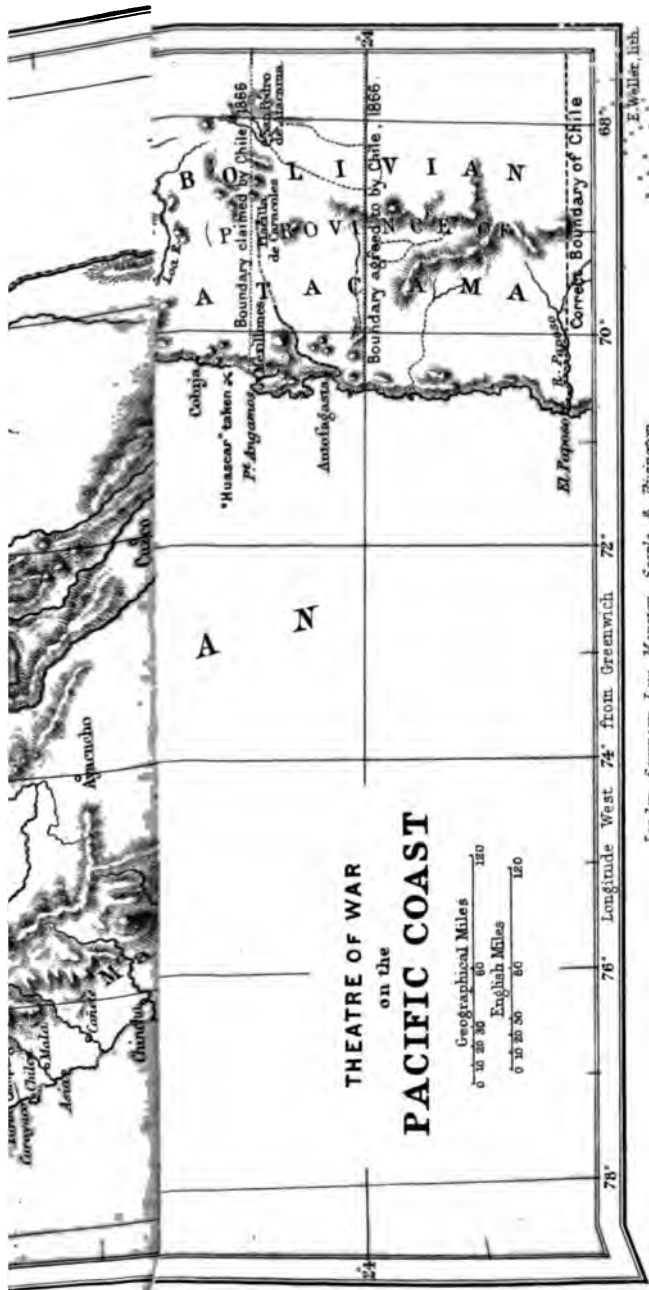
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London: George W. Colver, Series, & Livingston.





London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searles, & Livingston.

E. Weller, lith.





PREFACE.

THE war on the west coast of South America between Peru and Bolivia on one side and Chile on the other has continued for nearly four years. There have been naval operations of considerable interest, and there were three distinct and successive campaigns in different and widely separated regions, but all three on the Pacific coast.

The naval campaign is deserving of attention, because in it the armoured-ships of recent construction encountered each other for the first time, and because guns of extraordinary range, torpedo-boats and torpedoes, and other late inventions have, also for the first time, been used in actual warfare.

A study of the operations on shore, during the course of the three campaigns, brings the English reader once more into communion with the descendants of those Spaniards and Indians of whom he has read, surely with more than passing interest, in the pages of Prescott and Helps. The battle-fields are in the land of the Yncas. The combatants belong to two races, to that race which was ruled over by

4

Atahualpa and attained to the highest civilization of which aboriginal Americans were capable, and to that race which followed Pizarro in his career of conquest. The results of the war will permanently affect the welfare of those races. For this reason the campaigns on the Pacific coast should have an interest for readers in this country.

The authentic materials for a narrative of the war are now sufficiently extensive, although they are almost exclusively supplied from the Chilean side. The ground has been carefully described in a series of publications issued by the Chilean Hydrographic Department, entitled "Noticias sobre las provincias litorales." The official despatches, diplomatic notes, and reports of correspondents, are contained in the

their mention might tell against the view he advocates. His love of historical truth amounts to a passion. From no writer, since the days of Ercilla, are we more certain to get the good, equally with the bad points of an enemy. His work is, therefore, invaluable.

Don Diego Barros Arana, in his "*Historia de la guerra del Pacifico*," gives us the history of the three campaigns, as well as of the naval warfare. His narrative is less interesting and not nearly in such full detail as that of Vicuña Mackenna. We also have the Memoir of the Chilian Minister of War for 1881,² which gave rise to an acrimonious paper war between the minister and the general commanding the army, and thus many things were made public. The general replied in a volume containing all the official despatches.³ There are also a few monographs of special actions, such as "*El Combate Homérico*" and "*Estudios sobre la vida del Capitan Arturo Prat*," which are useful.

Chile, assuredly, has been fully heard. But Peru and Bolivia, apart from official reports, are silent so far as we are aware. If books have been published they have not become accessible here. The whole story, with the exception of private letters regarding the proceedings or the fate of individuals, and mere official utterances, is told by Chilians. Impartiality and common fairness, therefore, demand the utmost

² "*Memoria del Ministerio de la Guerra correspondiente al año de 1881*" (pp. 193). Santiago, 1881.

³ "*Partes oficiales de las batallas de Chorrillos y Miraflores*" (pp. 420). Santiago, 1881.

care in judging of the acts and motives of their opponents. If an unbiassed stranger does not adopt the Chilian view with regard to the causes of the war, the justice of its continuance, and the character of some of the events, he at least argues from the same premises. The facts have been supplied almost exclusively by one side; and if the historian feels obliged to condemn the proceedings of Chilian statesmen and soldiers, he must, at the same time, commend the fairness of Chilian writers.

TO
The Reverend Memory
OF

DR. DON FRANCISCO DE PAULA GONZALEZ VIGIL,

The great Peruvian Scholar and Philanthropist, and Author of "Paz Perpetua," is dedicated this narrative of the undeserved misfortunes of that land of the Yncas which he served so long and faithfully, and loved so well.

He who laboured earnestly and nobly to secure the blessings of perpetual peace for South America, and who denounced all wars of aggression and of conquest ; he who exclaimed, with feelings of deepest pity and sorrow, "*Heu miseri qui bella gerunt !*" would still have approved the heroic struggles of his countrymen in defence of their native land.



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THE WAR BETWEEN PERU AND CHILE.

Part I.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

PERU UNDER THE YNCAS, AND UNDER SPANISH VICEROYS.

THE war between the Republics of the Pacific coast has been an unmixed evil. Peru has been thrown back into a worse state of anarchy and confusion than she has known since the independence ; while the advantages secured by conquest may bring more evil than good to the successful belligerent. It is not a policy of aggression and foreign conquest which has hitherto secured prosperity to Chile. But there are useful lessons to be derived from this contest, from more than one point of view ; and the reader who has a general knowledge of the former history of the countries engaged in it, will find that the story of the war is not without interest.

It will be well, therefore, to preface the narrative of military events of the last two years, with a brief review of the history of Peru and of her former dependencies.

The regions which were comprised in the Empire of the Yncas embraced every climate, and teemed with the products of every zone. Traversed by the cordilleras of the Andes from north to south, from beyond the equator on the north to far south of the tropic of capricorn, the great altitudes, with an arctic climate, supplied products of the frigid zone, while the lower slopes displayed in succession the richest pastures, crops of hardy cereals and roots, harvests of Indian corn, cotton and fruits, down to the dense vegetation of tropical forests. The extent of the empire as regards latitude increased the variety of

ravines into hanging gardens; well-conceived systems of irrigation works, both in the mountains and on the coast, turned barren wastes into smiling valleys and rich pastures. The system of *mitimaes* or colonists provided for the supply of tropical products to the dwellers in the mountains, and of meat and corn to the settlers in the forests and on the coast. Carefully-considered rules secured the industrial prosperity of the agricultural labourers, the absence of poverty, the distribution of handicraftsmen, and the due supply of servants of the State for duties either in peace or war. Nor were the amusements of the people neglected, and the institution of periodical festivals provided for their pleasure and relaxation. At the same time the gradations of rank and of duties in the civil administration fitted perfectly into the warlike needs of the empire; and, without disturbing the economy of the agricultural and manufacturing or mining interests, large disciplined armies periodically extended the limits of the empire. Conquest converted distant tribes from a savage state to a condition of order and well-being. The religions of the conquered people were neither persecuted nor uprooted; their prejudices and traditions, which were not opposed to an orderly and well-regulated life, were neither discouraged nor ignored.

The accuracy of this description is shown by a consensus of testimony. The Ynca civilization excited the enthusiastic admiration of the best of the Spanish conquerors, and afterwards endured the test of a more critical examination by trained lawyers and administrators. So far as it was possible, the most

gifted of the Spanish rulers of Peru preserved or endeavoured to imitate the Ynca system. The empire whose people enjoyed this beneficent rule extended from the equator to the river Maulé in the south of Chile, and from the shores of the Pacific far into the tropical forests to the east of the Andes.

Peru, Bolivia, and Chile (except the extreme south) were parts of the empire of the Yncas. The imperial race which created it, in spite of all the terrible wrongs and sufferings that followed the Spanish conquest, still forms the bulk of the people ; and the main point of interest, as regards the recent war, is the way in which its operations will affect the Ynca Indians. In so far as the Chilian conquerors have injured or slaughtered those long-suffering and once happy people, they

ciation of Ynca civilization by re-enacting the horrors of the conquest. The republicans who threw off the yoke of Spain some sixty years ago, are never tired of upbraiding the mother country for her colonial policy. But it is upon the settlers and their descendants that the real responsibility rests. They took the place of the original inhabitants, and from them the account of their stewardship must be required.

Let us then, with all impartiality, examine how the account stands. It is difficult to throw the whole blame on the actual conquerors, those gallant adventurers who performed deeds of such heroic daring that the whole civilized world was amazed ; some urged on by the excitement of discovery and the love of knightly achievement, others by baser motives. There is nothing in history more romantic than the story of Pizarro's famous appeal on the Isle of Gallo. "Gentlemen," he said, as he drew a line on the sand with his sword-point, "on this side are labour, hunger, thirst, fatigue, wounds, sickness, and every other kind of danger that must be encountered in this enterprise until life is ended. Let those who have the courage to meet and overcome such obstacles cross the line, as a testimony that they will be my faithful companions. Let those who feel unworthy, return to Panama, for I do not wish to put force upon any man. I trust in God that, for His greater honour and glory, His eternal Majesty will help those who remain with me." The sixteen men who crossed that line were heroes, if ever men deserved that name. And there were still nobler spirits among the first conquerors of Peru. When the worst among them, led on by Pizarro and

Almagro, resolved upon the judicial murder of the Ynca Atahualpa, there were not wanting men of honour and courage who raised their voices against it. Their names are even more worthy of remembrance than those of the sixteen who crossed the line drawn on the sea-shore at Gallo. Foremost among them was Hernando de Soto, the future discoverer of the Mississippi. Next came the brothers Francisco and Diego de Chaves. The former, as true a knight as ever lived, fell in defending Pizarro from his assassins at Lima. Another was Blas de Atienza, who had reached the South Sea with Vasco Nuñez, and had crossed Pizarro's line at Gallo. There were eight others. The body of conquerors was leavened with such spirits as these, and with this fact before us, we may assume that the true story of the overrunning of

settlers were the oppressors, while the Spanish rulers strove constantly to restrain them. Mr. Helps bears testimony that "those humane and benevolent laws, which emanated from time to time from the Home Government, rendered the sway of the Spanish monarchs over the conquered nations as remarkable for mildness as any perhaps that has ever been recorded in history." Mr. Herman Merivale has stated his opinion "that, had the legislation of Spain in other respects been as well conceived as that respecting the Indians, the loss of her western empire would have been an unmerited visitation." It is due to Spanish interference that the extermination of the Indians was not completed, while their decimation was the evil work of the settlers.

Pizarro was empowered to grant *encomiendas* or estates to his followers, and the exactions of these colonists were so intolerable that the Spanish Government enacted the code known as the "New Laws" in 1542, by which these *encomiendas* were to pass immediately to the Crown after the death of the actual holders, all forced labour was forbidden, and a fixed sum was ordered to be settled as tribute to be paid by the Indians. The promulgation of these just laws excited a howl of furious execration from the colonists. Gonzalo Pizarro rose in rebellion in Peru; and the opposition was so strong that it was considered unsafe to persist in the attempt to enforce the "New Laws." They were revoked in 1545. The *encomiendas* were redistributed by the President Gasca, and they were granted for three lives in 1629. But the law prohibiting the forced personal service of the Indians

was boldly promulgated by the royal judges at Lima in 1552. This was immediately followed by another formidable rebellion under Giron. It was not until 1554 that the Viceroy Marquis of Cañete trod out the last sparks of revolt, by a mixture of severity and prudent conciliation. In this long struggle the Spanish Government was always on the side of justice and humanity; while the settlers strove to maintain their evil power to oppress and enslave the natives.

Don Francisco de Toledo, who became Viceroy of Peru in 1568, was a ruthless politician, and his administration is stained by the judicial murder of the young Ynca—Tupac Amaru. But he was a great legislator, a statesman of considerable ability and untiring industry. Future viceroys referred to his

payment for their services. It was the abuse of the *mita* system, and the evasion of the rules which were intended to mitigate its horrors, which led to all the misery of the Indians under Spanish rule, and to the rapid depopulation of the country.

Anxiety for the welfare of the native population appears in the reports of successive viceroys. In 1615 the Marquis of Montes Claros impressed on his successor the importance of obliging all classes of Spaniards to treat the Indians well, and of chastising oppression with rigour. The Count of Castellar, in 1681, stated that one of the points most dwelt upon in the instructions given to the viceroys, in repeated royal enactments, was the humane treatment of the Indians ; and he declared that he always sought to enforce these orders from the day he landed in Peru.

In 1660 the Count of Alba de Liste, in obedience to orders from Spain, assembled a Junta to consult respecting the instruction and good treatment of the Indians. As regards religion the native population enjoyed immunity from trial by the Inquisition, for it was decreed that all natives were catechumens and, consequently, incapable of heresy.

While these continuous efforts were made by the Spanish viceroys to protect the Indians from oppression, their ancient chiefs, descendants of the Yncas, were treated with respect and consideration. In addition to the official position they were allowed to occupy, they were exempted from personal service and the payment of tribute, and the Viceroy Prince of Esquilache reported, in 1618, that many of them were rich and powerful.

But side by side with this evidence of the good intentions of the Spanish Government, lies the testimony of the same viceroys that their efforts to enforce humane laws were fruitless, and rendered of no effect by the opposition of local governors, and almost all complain of the rapid depopulation of the country. In 1620 the Prince of Esquilache reported that the arm of the viceroy was powerless against the negligence and mal-administration of the corregidores. In 1681 the Count of Castellar said that he had to correct and punish the excesses both of the governors and the clergy. The Duke of La Palata, in 1697, speaks of the depopulation of the villages caused by the forcible detention of the Indians at mines and in the farms and factories of Spanish colonists. In the reports to viceroys one reads of the women and chil-

left without a single adult male inhabitant. The clergy extorted exorbitant fees, and towards the end of the last century the oppression became unbearable.

There were several good men who steadily protested against this misgovernment. Don Ventura Santalices, the Governor of La Paz, devoted his time and fortune to the cause of the oppressed Indians. Don Juan de Padilla represented the state of things with forcible eloquence. Don Agustin de Gurruchategui, Bishop of Cuzco, Don Ignacio Castro, Don Manuel Arroyo, names which ought not to be forgotten, lifted up their voices, but in vain. Their vigorous remonstrances bore no fruit.

The Home Government manifested a desire that the Indians should be justly and humanely treated to the end: but the rapacity of local authorities and settlers, many of whom were Spaniards, but quite as many Creoles born in the country, could not even be checked. At last, in 1780, the beginning of the end came.

Before referring to the uprisings against Spanish rule, some of the other results of the conquest and the colonization of the Chilian dependency must be touched upon. The Spaniards, while receiving maize, potatoes, tobacco, chilis, other valuable crops, and quinine-yielding bark, as well as precious metals from Peru, gave more in return. Llamas were the only beasts of burden of the Yncas. Their conquerors introduced horses and mules. Cows and bullocks, sheep, goats, and pigs rapidly followed. In 1550 the first bullocks were yoked to a plough in the valley of Cuzco. The wife of the good knight Diego de Chaves, already mentioned as having protested against the

murder of the Ynca Atahualpa, raised the first crop of wheat in Peru. Barley came with the wheat. As early as 1560 there were vineyards in the warm valleys near Cuzco; and the olive, the sugar-cane, and European fruits and vegetables were introduced soon afterwards.

Something also was done for the mental development of the Peruvians. The University of San Marcos at Lima is the oldest in the new world. The Prince of Esquilache founded a college at Cuzco for the education of Indians of noble birth. The schools of Peru produced a fair proportion of scholars and men of letters. The learned Dr. Peralta y Barnuevo of Lima has earned a place in Ticknör's "History of Spanish Literature." A list of Peruvian authors in viceregal times occupies a long chapter in Montalvo's

born at Arica in 1755. Much that he wrote was made known to English readers by the publication of "Skinner's Peru," and the learned Peruvian has since found an able biographer in Señor Vicuña Mackenna.

But the principal charges against the rule of Spain have been the commercial monopoly, and the deprivation of any outlet to ambition for the colonists, all high posts being given to Spaniards. As regards the short-sighted monopoly, it was more and more relaxed all through the eighteenth century, while the complaint that the colonists were shut out from all high appointments is opposed to facts. Among Peruvians alone, eighty-three families were ennobled; one receiving a dukedom, forty-six being granted marquises, thirty-five Peruvians were created counts, and one viscount. As many as 136 natives of Peru, during Spanish times, received the highest judicial appointments, not only in their own country, but also in Cuba, Manila, and other places. There were ninety-eight archbishops and bishops who were natives of Peru, and the sees over which they presided were not always in their own country. A native of Callao was Archbishop of Zaragoza, and a Limeño occupied the see of Aquila in Italy. Peruvians also attained to high rank in the army, and as statesmen and diplomatists. Several were generals, others were captains-general of provinces, ambassadors to European courts, and councillors of state, and one was appointed a viceroy. It is not true, therefore, that the colonists were cut off from these careers, and were not allowed an outlet for legitimate ambition. These complaints were not the real causes of the revolt of the Spanish colonies.

14 SPANISH CREOLES OF PERU AND CHILE.

The great rising of the Ynca Indians was caused by the oppression of the conquerors, and both Spaniards and colonists were to blame. The subsequent rebellions were the inevitable consequence of the course of events in Europe, and the independence of the South American Republics must sooner or later have followed the increasing intercourse with Europe, and the abolition of monopolies under any circumstances. The republicans of the governing class in Peru and Chile, are in fact mainly Spaniards. Many, especially in Chile, are of Basque descent. Some are half-castes, and in Peru not a few pure Ynca Indians have attained to the highest posts in the State. It is, therefore, alike unjust and misleading to cast reproaches on the colonial policy of Spain for the evils which have been developed since the independence. It is nearer the truth

CHAPTER II.

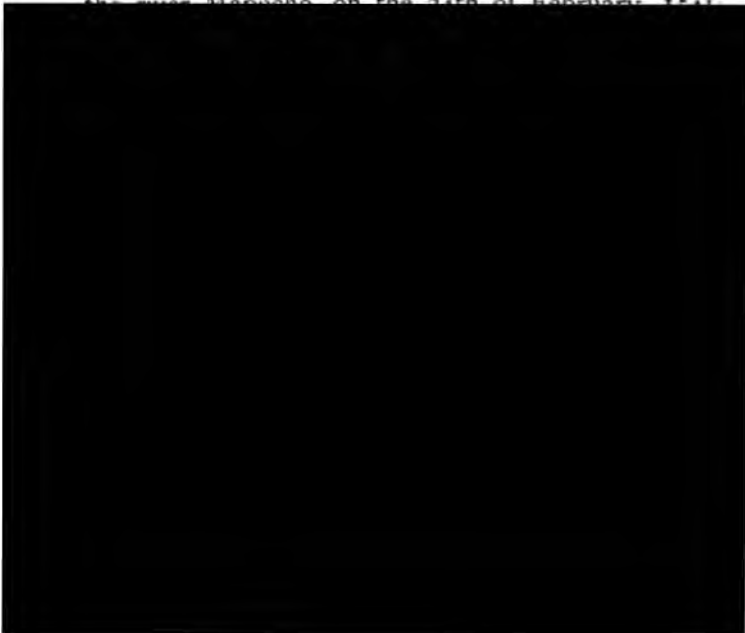
CHILE UNDER SPANISH RULE.

CHILE is a long strip of coast-land pent in between the lofty chain of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, extending from the desert of Atacama which separated it from Peru, to the island of Chiloe; its width varying from 40 to 200 miles. The principal part may be described as one broad valley running north and south, with narrow lateral intersecting valleys, each rising step-like above the other, to the foot of the giant wall of the Andes. These mountains have a mean height of 11,830, with peaks rising to 22,296 and 20,269 feet. In the north is the rocky and sandy region rich in mineral wealth, central Chile is agricultural, and contains the principal cities and ports, while in the south are the forests and lakes of a colder and more rainy zone.

Northern and central Chile formed part of the empire of the Yncas, and the tribes of Chile had enjoyed the advantages of the enlightened Peruvian rule for nearly a century before the appearance of the Spaniards. Professor Philippi tells us that the Ynca road to Chile still exists. The famous march of Almagro into Chile with a large Peruvian contingent under the Ynca Paullu, took place in 1536. Three vessels were pre-

pared to bring provisions by sea, but one only reached the Chilian coast. When the news of her arrival was brought to Almagro he sent the commander of his vanguard, a young soldier named Juan de Saavedra, to communicate. Saavedra found the little schooner in a port to which he gave the name of his own native village in Spain, a place called Valparaiso, near Cuenca, which he was never destined to see again. He was hanged at Lima by the cruel Carbajal. His leader, Diego de Almagro, abandoned the Chilian enterprise in 1538, returning to Peru to misfortune and death.

Pedro de Valdivia was destined to be the first permanent settler in Chile. In 1540 he marched southward from Peru, and founded the city of Santiago on the river Mapocho, on the 3rd of February, 1541.



roy of Peru, was sent out, and he was accompanied by the young Biscayan soldier and poet, Alonzo de Ercilla, who served in the war from 1554 to 1562. Never had a people fighting for independence such a poet to record their valour in the ranks of their enemies. He enlists the sympathy of his readers for the very foes who, in almost daily encounters, were seeking his life. His stirring cantos were written by the camp-fires, night after night, after the battles had been lost or won. No one who wishes to know anything of Chilian history should fail to read the "Araucana" of Don Alonzo de Ercilla.

In 1599 Martin Garcia de Loyola, the Governor of Chile, was slain by the Araucanians, who destroyed, at the same time, the Spanish towns of Concepcion, Valdivia, Angol, Imperial, and Chillan. These wars continued without intermission until 1640, when at last the Marquis of Baides, Captain-General of Chile, through the intervention of Jesuit missionaries, made a treaty with the Araucanian Indians.

Meanwhile central and northern Chile were settled, towns rose up, and a trade was established with Peru. In the reign of Philip V., at the commencement of the last century, there was a large immigration from the Basque provinces and Aragon, the settlers finding a temperate climate and fertile soil in the country of their adoption. The appointment of Captain-General of Chile was sought after, because it was often a stepping-stone to promotion. Several of the ablest Viceroy of Peru received their training in administration at Santiago de Chile ; including the Marquis of Cañete, the Count of Superunda, Amat, Jauregui, and O'Hig-

gins. The latter official was one of the best rulers that Chile has known. He ameliorated the condition of the labourers by suppressing the *encomiendas* or fiefs in 1791, made the excellent road from Valparaiso to Santiago, and his son Bernardo was the founder of Chilean independence.

The university of San Felipe was founded at Santiago in 1747, and the monopoly of education hitherto enjoyed by the monks and Jesuits was thus destroyed. The last of the good and laborious Spanish rulers of Chile was Don Luis Muñoz de Guzman, who built several of the more important public edifices in Santiago, including the mint. But Chile was the poorest of the colonies, and the industrious Basque settlers had to strive for competency through hard and steady work as merchants and farmers. It is to these habits

CHAPTER III.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE oppression of the imperial race of the Yncas caused an insurrection which shook the colonial power of Spain to its foundation, and prepared the way for its complete overthrow. The condition of the people excited the indignation of a young chief, a direct descendant of the Yncas, named José Gabriel Condoncanqui, the fifth in lineal descent from the Ynca Tupac Amaru, who was judicially murdered by the Viceroy Toledo in 1571. Adopting the name of Tupac Amaru, this champion of his people began by sending in petitions for a redress of grievances. At length his patience was exhausted, and he resolved to make an appeal to arms, not to throw off the yoke of Spain, but to obtain some guarantee for the just administration of the laws. His views were certainly confined to these ends when he first drew his sword, although afterwards, when his moderate demands were only answered by taunts and menaces, he saw that independence or death were the only alternatives. In November, 1780, he entered the town of Tinta, near Cuzco, and addressed the people as to his present conduct and ulterior views. Mounted on a fiery charger, attired in the princely costume of his ances-

tors, he exhorted his countrymen to lend an attentive ear to the legitimate descendant of their ancient sovereigns, promising to abolish the *mita* and the *repartos*. Crowds flocked to his standard; and on the 13th he defeated the Spaniards at Sangarara. On the 27th he published a very ably written document, setting forth the causes of his revolt. Nothing was heard amongst the Indians but acclamations for their Ynca and redeemer.

Before attempting to force his way into Cuzco, Tupac Amaru addressed letters to the bishop and to the municipality. His proposals were met by defiance, and after a fight which lasted for two days he retreated to Tinta, where 60,000 undisciplined men had assembled. His chance was gone. In February, 1781, a large Spanish force reached Cuzco; the Ynca

senting the wrongs of his people ; and finally, in his appeal to arms, he combined promptitude in action with great moderation in his demands. His edicts were remarkable for their good sense and humanity ; and he died for his country. Tupac Amaru deserves the first place in history among the heroes of South American independence.

But the revolt did not end with the Ynca's death. All the Indians of Upper Peru were in arms, and gained several advantages over Spanish troops near Puno. It was not until the winter of 1783 that the rebellion was suppressed. The brave Ynca and his followers did not die in vain, for in their fall they shook the colonial power of Spain to its foundations. Reforms were at once instituted. The *repartos* were abolished, and the rules respecting forced labour were much modified. In 1784 the hated office of *corregidores* was abolished. From the cruel death of the last of the Yncas may be dated the rise of that feeling which ended in the expulsion of the Spaniards from Peru.

The people bided their time, and in 1809 an independent government was formed in Upper Peru (the modern Bolivia) called an " Institucion de Gobierno." But the patriots, ill-provided with arms, were defeated by the Spanish General Goyeneche at Huaqui, near Lake Titicaca ; though another royal force, under Pezuela, was kept fully employed by a patriot army from Buenos Ayres, led by General Belgrano.

Then it was that the opportunity was seized of commencing a rebellion at Cuzco, under the auspices of the Ynca Indian chief Mateo Pumacagua. So

unanimous had the feeling against Spanish rule become that the colonists of European descent joined heart and soul with the Ynca Indians in the insurrection. The cacique Pumacagua was united with men of good family, such as Astete, Prado, and the ardent young poet Melgar. Cuzco, Guamanga, Arequipa, and Puno were successively occupied. But the Spanish Government was fortunate in having an able and very active general, with a well-disciplined though small force. This commander—General Ramirez—easily dispersed the brave but half-armed and wholly undrilled followers of Pumacagua. On March 25th, 1815, the patriots were defeated in the battle of Umachiri; the aged chief was executed; and thus ended the second great rising of the Ynca Indians under one of their chiefs after a campaign which lasted ten

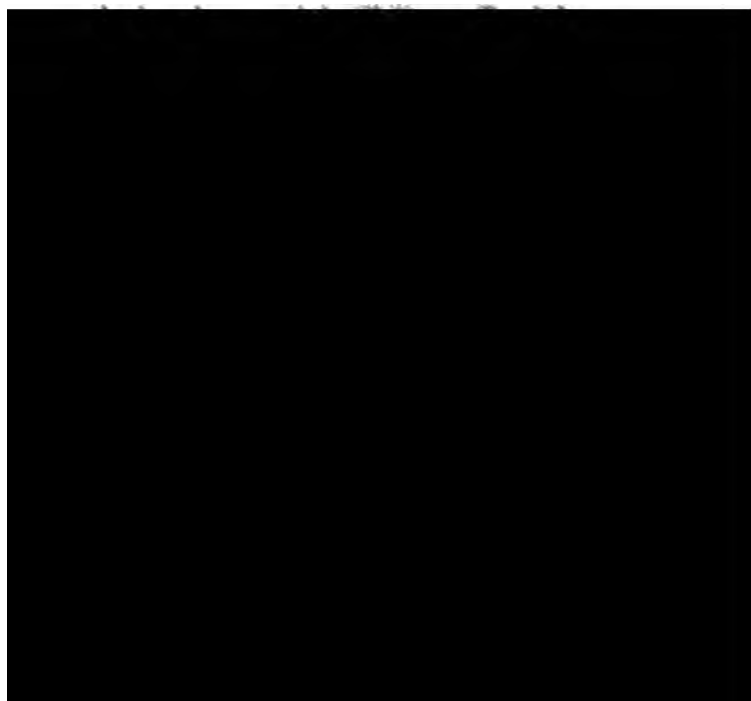
the rebels agreed to recognize Ferdinand VII. and the Regency at Cadiz, and the royalist army was to evacuate Chile. The Viceroy, however, refused to ratify the convention, demanding unconditional surrender. He sent another army under General Osorio, who entirely defeated the insurgents at Rancagua, in October, 1814; Carrera, O'Higgins, and the other leading patriots fled across the Andes to Mendoza; and the whole of Chile submitted to Spanish rule once more. During the following three years, from 1814 to 1817, the sway of the Spaniards in Chile was undisputed.

The Viceroy of Peru who secured these results was Don José Fernando de Abascal, a native of Oviedo in the Asturias. He was a man of great ability. He was resolute, and had collected the sinews of war; while he had the support of competent generals. Lima, the capital of Peru, was his headquarters. From this central point he crushed the rising in Upper Peru, the insurrection of Pumacagua at Cuzco, and the rebellion in Chile. He had concentrated the still formidable resources of Spain; and it was evident that Peru and Chile must wait for help from more distant colonies, where, owing, mainly to their distance from the central power, the efforts at emancipation, had been more successful. Peru had taken the lead, and had made two gallant and desperate attempts to throw off the hated yoke. Chile had followed. Both had failed.

Don José de San Martin, with his Argentines, was the destined liberator of both Chile and Peru; a veteran who had been trained in the war with France, and



had fought in the battle of Baylen. He was circum-spect, cautious, and with a remarkable talent for organization. As General of the Argentine Republic, he established a camp in Mendoza, in 1814, where he was joined by Chiriguans and other Chilean fugitives. After much careful preparation, San Martín resolved to cross the Andes with a force of 3000 men, and invade Chile. This march, during February, 1817, is one of the most remarkable in military history. The men carried their own provisions; the field-pieces were conveyed on the backs of mules. The small liberating force, descending from the snowy pass, took the Spaniards entirely by surprise. They were defeated at Chacabuco; the capital was occupied by



the final struggle to retain her rich colony for the mother country. San Martin landed, and by his skilful manœuvres obliged Laserna to retreat into the interior of Peru. The liberator occupied Lima without resistance, and on June 28th, 1821, the independence of Peru was proclaimed. It was for this aid that the people had eagerly waited. They now flew to arms in all directions, although the viceroy still had a formidable army under his command at Cuzco.

The Peruvians promptly showed that they were actuated by the same spirit which had brought San Martin to their help. The Colombians were still fighting for liberty against the enterprising Spanish General Ramirez. An auxiliary Peruvian division, led by Andres Santa Cruz, an Ynca Indian of high lineage, was assembled at Truxillo, joined the Colombians in Quito, and bore the brunt of the action which secured the independence of Colombia. The battle of Pichincha was fought on the 24th of May, 1822. The Colombian General Bolivar then resolved, in return for this succour, to bring his forces into Peru, and joining with the native patriots, to complete the deliverance of the land of the Yncas. San Martin, feeling that he had performed his share of the great work, resigned his powers to a Peruvian Congress, and retired into private life. On the 1st of September, 1823, General Bolivar, with his Colombian auxiliaries, entered Lima, and reinforced the patriotic soldiers of Peru. The English General Miller became chief of the staff, and soon afterwards received the command of the cavalry. In August, 1824, General Bolivar was present at a cavalry action with the

Spanish commander Canterac at Junin, in the lofty plateau of the Andes north of Lima; and this victory, due to the gallantry of the Peruvian Colonel Suarez, placed the whole country as far as Guamanga in his power.

Bolivar then returned to Lima to hasten up reinforcements, leaving his friend and companion in arms, General Sucre, in command of the army. The viceroy was still at Cuzco with a large and well-supplied force. He advanced to the neighbourhood of Guamanga, by wild paths in the very heart of the Andes. The two armies faced each other at a place called Ayacucho, amidst glorious scenery, and 11,000 feet above the sea. On December 9th, 1824, General Sucre marshalled his force of 5780 men. Three Colombian

charge delivered by Miller. The rout of Valdez was preceded by the complete success of Cordova against the viceroy on the right. The victory of the patriots was decisive. The viceroy and all his generals were taken prisoners, and the royalist army dispersed. By a curious coincidence Laserna was created "Conde de los Andes" by Ferdinand VII. on the same day.

Thus terminated the Spanish power in South America. The battle of Ayacucho was conclusive. Peru and Chile became independent republics. Upper Peru, although inhabited by Aymara Indians, who speak a language akin to Quichua, and a part of the empire of the Yncas, as well as of the Peruvian viceroyalty during 200 years, had been transferred to the new viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres in 1778. But the Argentine Republic generously relinquished any claim she might be supposed to have on this territory. An assembly of notables was called together to decide whether Upper Peru should be incorporated with Peru or declare itself an independent state. In August, 1825, this assembly decided in favour of a separate existence, and decreed that the new republic should be called Bolivia, in honour of the liberator. A small strip of sea-coast was secured to it between Chile and Peru, comprising the Atacama desert, the other boundaries were settled, and General Sucre, the hero of Ayacucho, was elected the first President of Bolivia.

General Bolivar finally left Lima on the 3rd of September, 1826, to return to Colombia; and was followed by the Colombian troops in March, 1827.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REPUBLIC OF PERU.

ABOUT thirty years before the independence, in 1793, a rough census was taken under the superintendence of the learned Dr. Unanue, and the population of Peru was reported to be 1,076,977. The majority (617,700) were pure Ynca Indians, there were 241,255 *mestizos* or half-castes, 136,311 Spaniards and Creoles, 40,000 negro slaves, and about the same number of free mulattos. The negro element was confined to the coast valleys, where there were slaves on the sugar, cotton, and vine estates.

Unfortunately the result of success over the Spaniards was that the military party obtained, and long kept the supreme power, while the official posts were filled for the most part by men without experience or training. Yet the gain to the country was immediate. All monopolies disappeared, trade was thrown open to the world, foreign merchants and settlers arrived, and there was free and unrestrained contact with outside civilization. The Ynca Indians obtained equality and citizenship. The *mita* was entirely abolished, while the tribute was continued until 1856. It was levied, as arranged by the Viceroy Toledo, on every male between the ages of eighteen and fifty ;

GAMARRA AND ORBEGOZO.

nearly every individual between those ages had his own piece of land, or shared the use of a larger piece with others, the tribute was really a land tax, and not objectionable on principle. Three loans had been contracted for interest, to carry on the war of independence between 1820 and 1825, amounting to 1,816,000*l.*, with interest at 6 per cent.

There were evils caused by the seditious conduct of many men which kept the country in an unsettled state, while the system of forced recruiting gradually became almost as oppressive as the old *mita*. Still the independence brought with it, to all ranks of people, solid advantages which outweighed the evils of civil war and dishonest or incapable administration.

record. The first is that a sentry, named Juan Rios, defended the door of the Congress at Lima against two companies of mutineers until he was mortally wounded. The second is that the sense of the country was so entirely against the unprincipled ambition of Gamarra and his supporters, that their attempt failed.

General Andres Santa Cruz, the hero of Pichincha, had succeeded General Sucre as President of Bolivia, and had continued to hold that post since 1829. He was an Indian of noble descent on his mother's side, and had attained high rank in the Spanish service. He had displayed considerable ability, but rather as an administrator than as a soldier. He had for some time conceived the idea of uniting Peru and Bolivia under one head, and the anarchy caused by ambitious military chiefs seemed to make this arrangement still more desirable. A treaty was ratified with President Orbegozo in June, 1835. Gamarra and other military adventurers, who were in arms, were defeated and banished. The fatal mistake of shooting General Salaverry and several other prisoners was committed by Santa Cruz, on the ground that they had themselves declared war to the knife. Peace was then established. The Peru-Bolivian Confederation was organized, consisting of three States—North Peru, South Peru, and Bolivia—each with a President and Congress, and General Santa Cruz as Protector of the Confederation. The country enjoyed peace for nearly three years. The new régime gave the benefits of order in the administration, purity in the management of the public funds, internal quiet,

and active promotion of useful engineering and other works.

It was at this juncture that the Republic of Chile began to wage her first war with her neighbour. The Chilean Government acted as if it believed that for Chile to be prosperous, it was necessary for Peru to be in a state of anarchy. Arica had been declared a free port, and several fiscal regulations had been introduced which were considered to be detrimental to Chilean commercial interests. The prosperity of the Confederation was viewed with jealousy. The Chilean ex-President Freyre had obtained two vessels in Peru when he commenced one of the frequent revolutionary movements which have taken place in Chile. These were the causes of the war. The Protector Santa Cruz only thought of the development

3000 men, commanded by General Blanco Encalada, was landed at Quilca on the Peruvian coast, and advanced towards Arequipa. The Chilians were out-manœuvred by Santa Cruz, their supplies were cut off, and eventually they agreed to capitulate rather than risk a battle. But the Protector only longed for peace. There was a Plenipotentiary, Don Antonio J. de Irizarri, with the Chilean army, and the Treaty of Paucarpata was negotiated with him on November 17th, 1837. The invaders were allowed to embark again on condition that the war ceased.

As soon as Blanco's force was safe, the Chilean Government broke the treaty, and despatched another army of 6000 men to invade Peru, accompanied by all the military anarchists and malcontents who had been banished. The Protector was still in the south, and Lima was therefore occupied without difficulty, after a brush with part of the garrison just outside the gates, at a place called Guia. Santa Cruz advanced from the south, the Chilians fled before him, and on the 9th of November, 1837, he reoccupied Lima and Callao. If he had followed up his advantage he would easily have secured another Paucarpata, but a fatal delay of six weeks at Lima gave time for the invaders to get safe off to the northern provinces of Peru, where the native malcontents busily collected recruits, until the original force of 6000 Chilians was increased by 2000 Peruvians.

Santa Cruz still sought to appease Chilean animosity, and to secure peace without further bloodshed. He proposed to retire with his army to Bolivia if the Chilean invaders would also return to their

country ; that a National Assembly should be convoked as soon as Peru was free of all foreign troops, and that the people should again be allowed to decide whether or not they would adhere to the Confederation. The proposal was made to the Chilians by Colonel Wilson, her Britannic Majesty's Minister, the British mediation being a guarantee for an exact compliance with the terms. But these peaceful overtures were brusquely rejected ; and Santa Cruz was obliged to march against the invaders. In his anxiety for peace he had neglected the needful military precautions ; he had no reserve, and he committed several extraordinary blunders in the field ; so that an easy victory was won by the combined invaders and malcontents at Yungay, on the 20th of January, 1839.

that her policy connected with the attack upon the Confederation should be remembered.

At length a man arose in Peru who restored peace to the distracted country. Ramon Castilla was an Indian of Tarapaca. His father worked the refuse silver ores of the mines of El Carmen, and was the discoverer of the class of ores called *lecheador*, chlorobromide of silver. Young Ramon acted as his father's *leñatero*, or woodcutter. He afterwards entered the Spanish army, rose to the rank of sergeant, and on the arrival of San Martin he joined the patriots. He was a colonel at the battle of Ayacucho—a small man of the true Indian type, with an iron constitution and great powers of endurance. He was an excellent soldier, brave as a lion, prompt in action, beloved by his men. Uneducated and ignorant, he was shrewd and intelligent, while his firm grasp of power secured a long period of peace. For this inestimable blessing Castilla deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by his countrymen.

Ten years of peace followed the election of Castilla as constitutional President in 1844. He has the great credit of having commenced the payment of interest on the foreign debt. None had been paid since 1825, but in 1849 an agreement was made with the bondholders to issue new bonds at 4 per cent. per annum, the rate to increase annually $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. up to 6 per cent. Arrears of interest were to be capitalized, amounting to 2,615,000/. The Constitution of Peru was promulgated in 1856, and received modification after the report of a commission in 1860. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of two

chambers. Every 30,000 citizens, or fraction exceeding 15,000, elects a representative for the lower chamber, and every citizen has a vote. With each representative another to supply his place is also elected. The Senate represents the departments or territorial divisions, each department returning senators according to the number of its provinces or subdivisions; and there is a property qualification. The executive power is vested in a President and two Vice-Presidents, elected by the people, the qualification, scrutiny, and time of election being arranged by Congress. The President holds office for four years, and cannot be re-elected until an equal period has intervened. The exercise of the presidential office is vacated when the President commands an army in the

duces the rich vegetation of the Amazon valley ; but when they reach the snowy ridges of the Andes the last drop of this moisture is wrung from them, and they come down to the Pacific coast without a particle. Guano can only accumulate, as a valuable manure, where there is no rain. The great deposits of nitrate of soda have also been formed in deserts where there is no rain. The exhausted lands of the old world needed these manures, the farmers were willing to pay high prices for them, and there were vast deposits on the islands and headlands, and in the deserts of Peru. A wise Government would have treated this source of revenue as temporary and extraordinary. The Peruvians looked upon it as if it was permanent, abolishing other taxes, and recklessly increasing expenditure. The guano demoralized public men, and is the chief cause of the country's ruin. The exportation of guano commenced in 1846, and from 1851 to 1860 the amount of shipping that loaded at the Chincha Islands represented 2,860,000 tons. Between 1853 and 1872 there were 8,000,000 tons shipped ; and in the latter year the Chincha Island deposits were practically exhausted. But other deposits were discovered. From 1869 to 1871 over 800,000 tons were shipped from the Guanape Islands ; and since 1874 large deposits have been discovered on headlands of the coast of Tarapaca. In 1875 the guano exports amounted to 378,683 tons, valued at 4,000,000/. The deposits of nitrate of soda have been worked since 1830 in the province of Tarapaca, the chief ports of export being Iquique and Pisagua. From 1830 to 1850 the export amounted

38 WEALTH FROM THE COAST VALLEYS.

to 239,860 tons. It reached its maximum in 1875, when 326,869 tons left the country in one year. In 1877 the number of ships that cleared from the port of Iquique was 253. In 1878 the number of tons of nitrate exported from the ports of Tarapaca was 269,327.

Other industries rapidly rose into importance during the long period of peace which Castilla secured for Peru. The sugar estates on the coast were worked by negro slave labour until the emancipation in 1855. Chinese labourers then began to arrive, and over 58,000 landed between 1860 and 1872. In 1859 the sugar exported from Peru was valued at 90,000*l.*; in 1876 it had increased to 71,700 tons, valued at 1,219,000*l.*, of which quantity 63,370 tons went to

improved, while, since 1849, the interest on the foreign debt had been regularly paid.

The venerable President, Miguel San Roman, died in 1863, less than six months after he had taken office. He was a man of large experience, who had acted a part in every political event since the rising of Pumacagua in 1814. After that insurrection was suppressed, the elder San Roman was shot at Puno, in his son's presence, and the boy of fourteen became a sworn enemy of Spain. The moment Lord Cochrane's fleet arrived at Callao he made his way down from the Andes to join the patriot army, and so his long military career began. He was gifted with a wonderful memory and great conversational powers, and many an interesting tradition and good anecdote passed away with the old chief.

The Vice-President, General Pezet, a handsome and accomplished officer, son of a French physician who was settled at Lima in Spanish times, succeeded San Roman. But he became unpopular owing to an arrangement of claims made by Spain, which was considered derogatory to the national honour. He was replaced by Colonel Mariano Ignacio Prado on November 26th, 1865, who successfully defended the port of Callao against the attack of the Spanish fleet on May 2nd, 1866; a day which has ever since been honoured in the Peruvian calendar. A province, a regiment, a college, a fort were named "2° DE MAYO." The war upon which Spain unwisely entered with her old colony was caused by the ill-treatment of some Basque immigrants, a question which ought to have been settled by arbitration.

Colonel Prado's position during fourteen months was that of a military chief who had lawlessly seized the supreme power ; but early in 1866 a Congress was convoked, and he was declared to be constitutional President. His rule was not, however, approved by the country. The aged Grand Marshal Don Ramon Castilla rose in arms in Tarapaca with a handful of men in 1868. But he died very suddenly while on the march. The old warrior breathed his last, wrapped in a cloak by the roadside, in the ravine of Tiliviche. Prado's downfall was, however, at hand. On the 22nd of September, 1867, the second Vice-President of the government of San Roman, Don Pedro Diez Canseco, put himself at the head of a rising at Are-

4,000,000/. It seems almost incredible that these loans could have been raised, when the revenue of Peru was notoriously small and precarious. The speculators who undertook to advance such sums, only a portion of which ever reached Peru, must have known perfectly well that the continuous payment of the interest on them was simply impossible. These matters are not intelligible to an outsider; but the historian will consider the unhappy people of Peru, not the exceedingly clever financiers who arranged the loans, and were well able to take care of themselves, as the victims. The railroads are largely in the hands of English capitalists.

From Payta, the most northern port of Peru, there is a railroad sixty-three miles long to the city of Piura, facilitating the shipment of cotton crops. Further south a line, forty-five miles long, connects the port of Pimentel with Chiclayo and Lambayeque. The rice crops of the Ferreñape valley are brought to the port of Eten by a line fifty miles in length, which is said to be entirely the property of an English House. The railroad from Magdalena to the port of Pacasmayu, ninety-three miles long, taps the fertile valley of Jequetepeque, and is a State enterprise. The sugar and rice estates of Chicama reach the coast by a line of twenty-five miles from Ascope to Malabrigo. The city of Truxillo is connected with its port of Salaverry by a line eighty-five miles long. The city of Huaraz, between two ranges of the Andes, is to have a railroad to the coast at Chimbote, 172 miles long, but only fifty-two are as yet finished. The capital was connected with its port of Callao by a railroad, in 1851,

and with the fashionable watering-place of Chorrillos in 1858. Another line, forty-five miles long, goes from Lima to Chancay. South of Lima the vineyards and cotton estates of Yca are joined to the port of Pisco by a line of forty-eight miles. The railroad from Mollendo to Arequipa was completed in 1870, and runs over 170 miles of desert. In order to supply Mollendo with water a pipe was laid alongside the line for eighty-five miles, starting near Arequipa, 8000 feet above the sea, and discharging 433,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This is the largest iron aqueduct in the world. The line from the port of Ylo to Moquegua is sixty-three, and from Arica to Tacna thirty-nine miles long. There is also a system of railroads in Tarapaca, from the nitrate of soda works to the

one of hollow wrought-iron, being 252 feet high. Of this Oroya railroad eighty-seven miles were completed when the war broke out, and it had cost 4,625,887/. Another line crosses the Andes from Arequipa to Puno on the shore of Lake Titicaca, which was opened in 1874, and is 232 miles long. Steamers have been launched on the lake.

The whole scheme of Peruvian railroads, if ever completed, would have a length of 1281 miles, private lines 496, and two projects partly private 253, altogether 2030 miles, to cost 37,500,000/. In 1867 a telegraph company laid down a number of lines.

The rule of Colonel Balta, though ruinous to Peru from a financial point of view, was throughout a period of peace and internal prosperity, ending in the opening of an international exhibition at Lima. A wretched military outbreak, in which the President was killed, on July 26th, 1872, gave it a tragic termination; but the sedition itself was at once put down by the spontaneous uprising of the people on the side of law and order.

Don Manuel Pardo became Constitutional President of Peru on August 2nd, 1872, and was the first civilian who had been elected. It was hoped that he would inaugurate a new era of retrenchment and reform. The son of a distinguished patriot of the revolution, he was born at Lima in 1834, and received a good education partly in the universities of Lima and Santiago, and partly in Europe. He founded the first bank in Lima, had been minister of finance, and was a man of considerable literary attainments, of moderate and enlightened views, and of high principle. He came to the helm at a period of great

financial difficulty, and he undertook a thankless but patriotic task.

He found his country loaded with a debt amounting to 60,000,000*l.*, and that a sum of 4,000,000*l.* was needed to pay the annual interest. A contract had been made with Messrs. Dreyfus, of Paris, in 1869, in order to pay off another debt of 4,000,000*l.* by the sale of 2,000,000 tons of gum, delivery of which was to commence in 1872. But the whole of the proceeds of the gum was more than absorbed in meeting the liabilities created by the foreign loans. Both demands could not possibly be met, and the payments of interest on the loans ceased in 1876. They had been regularly met since 1849, and the failure was a great

General Prado is the same officer who defended Callao against the Spaniards on the famous 2nd of May, and who had already been in power for two years, 1865-67. He made several attempts to come to some arrangement with the bondholders of the foreign debt in which Peru had unhappily become involved, but the problem was not capable of solution, and before long the country was confronted with the overwhelming misery of the Chilian invasion.

As a customer of Great Britain the Peruvian Republic held an important position. In 1878 Peru received woollen and cotton goods and other manufactures from us to the value of 1,369,836*l*. In return her exports to Great Britain in the same year were worth 5,232,305*l*. The number of British vessels that entered Callao in 1877 was 720, of which 198 (tonnage 194,973) were sailing-vessels, and 522 steamers. Englishmen, therefore, have material as well as moral reasons for regretting the ruinous disasters of so good a customer.

Peru had, during the fifty-four years of her independence, made progress in education as well as in material prosperity. It is true that the country labours under many disadvantages, and that progress is slow and difficult. But there is progress. The country can already point to the honoured careers of several illustrious sons. In Dr. Vigil Peru has produced an eloquent and fearless orator, an enlightened statesman, and a bold and sagacious scholar of profound learning and keen intellect. To Colonel Espinosa the country also owes much for his remarkable writings. Regardless of the prejudices of his countrymen, he yet loved his country, and he fearlessly and

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ntly told the truth. Republican Peru can also
of some eminent men of science. Nicolas de
a was a native of Camana, on the coast of Peru.
died under Dr. Luna Pizarro, at Lima, went to
in 1814, and became a deputy of Cortes in
He was a professor in the university of Madrid
826, when he returned to his native country.
ed to the natural sciences, he was director of
Lima museum, member of the committee on
instruction, and editor of two scientific periodi-
He died at Lima in 1857, leaving several chil-
one of whom was destined to take a prominent
in his country's annals. Dr. Pierola's learning
ualled by his modesty, but Professor Raimondi
mortalized his name in that of a new species of
found in the Amazon Valley, the *Viola Pierolana*.

youths to acquire a knowledge of that science in Europe at his own expense, and was himself rector of the College of Medicine at Lima from 1845 to his death in 1861. His able successor, Dr. Miguel de los Rios, who founded the botanical gardens at Lima, and established professorships of botany and chemistry, justly claims a place among illustrious Peruvians.

Don Antonio Raimondi may also be looked upon as a Peruvian, for this accomplished naturalist and geographer has devoted thirty years of his life to the service of his adopted country. Having systematically explored every part of Peru, the Congress resolved that his great scientific work should be published at the expense of the Government. President Pardo, in June, 1873, arranged the details with enlightened liberality, and the first three volumes have since appeared. Raimondi has given up the labour of a lifetime to his adopted country, and Peru has known how to value so precious a gift. The great savant trembled lest he should not be spared to finish the work; and it will be one of the results of this hateful war that its completion will be indefinitely postponed—an injury not to Peru only, but to the whole civilized world.

General Mendiburu, whose biographical dictionary is a monument of research and learning; Sebastian Lorente, the historian of Peru; Manuel A. Fuentes, the antiquary and statistician; Ricardo Palma, the writer of historical tales and fictions; Paz Soldan, the introducer of the most improved penitentiary system and the eminent geographer; the professor of literature and charming writer of sonnets, Numa Llona; the poets Althaus and Marquez; these may be mentioned among

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Peruvian writers of eminence. Nor are the paintings of Laso and Monteros, or the sculpture of Luis a unworthy of a cultivated nation. The spread of education has made steady progress among the people, additional colleges have recently been established in the large towns, and many schools in the villages. The Constitution guarantees gratuitous primary education.

The latest census, that of 1876, gave Peru a total population of 2,704,998 souls, of whom fifty-seven per cent. more than half, are pure Ynca Indians, and thirty-three per cent. are *Mestizos* or half-castes. In this population there is one university of the first rank in Lima, there are five lesser universities, thirty colleges for boys and eighteen for girls, 1578 for boys and 729 for girls, all supported by the

CHAPTER V.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF PERU.

THE unsettled state of the government in Peru has been much exaggerated. It has had but slight influence on the moral and material condition of the country. The social relations of the people are only temporarily and indirectly disarranged by disturbances and struggles for power among political leaders. Those relations have gradually been developed since the Spanish conquest under varying circumstances, which are practically unconnected with party politics. The causes affecting the condition of the people lie much deeper, and it would require more space than could be devoted to the subject, in accordance with the plan of the present work, to explain them. But it is necessary to convey to the reader some idea of the social state of a people whose sufferings and misfortunes will form the main subject of this volume.

Without tracing down the history of the relations between the Spanish settlers and the former subjects of the Ynca Empire, from the days of the conquest, we may at least glance at the actual condition of both races at one particular time, and no period is better adapted for our purpose than that in which

the men, who have now reached mature age, passed their boyhood and received their education a quarter of a century ago.

The most important part of Peru is the region of the Andes, the home of the Ynca race, with its main centres of progress at Caxamarca, Huaraz, Xauxa, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Puno, and Arequipa. Throughout this region there are many families of pure Spanish descent, whose sons have always taken a prominent part in their country's annals. They have maintained the traditions and associations of their ancestors, several were ennobled in Spanish times, while some, such as the Elespurus and Ormasas,¹ take pride in the thought that their ancestral homes are still standing in the lovely valleys of Biscay and Gui-

courtyard, all the living-rooms being in the upper story, and a wide covered balcony overlooks the great square. There was a long dining-room, with some family pictures, opening on to the balcony, where there were chairs and sofas. This balcony was the usual resort of the family for conversation and social intercourse. At one end of it there was a small library, at the other a guest-chamber. A gallery, open to the courtyard, passed round the house, with doors leading from it to the *comedor* or dining-room, to the large *sala* or drawing-room, and to the various sitting-rooms and bedrooms of the different members of the family.

Don Manuel's eldest sister Josefa was a childless widow, who, in her youth, had rejected an offer from the Spanish Captain Narvaez, afterwards the famous Duke of Valencia in Spain. The next sister Mercedes was the widow of another Spanish officer named Huguet, and she had four promising sons named Blas, Joaquin, José Antonio, and Felipe. The elder was a graduate of the Ayacucho University, the second was in the army, and the two younger attended the classes at the college of San Ramon. Manuela, the third sister, was the wife of Colonel Ormasa, an officer of noble Basque descent, and had two young children, Gertrudis and Estanislao. The youngest was Micaela, who had married General Zubiaga,² a native of Cuzco, also of Basque descent, in 1841, and became a widow in the following year, with one child Agustin, then a boy attending the college with his cousins. There never was a more

² Zubiaga means a bridge in Basque.

affectionate and united family. Don Manuel, its head, was universally beloved and respected, owing to his constant solicitude for the welfare of all classes of the people and his tried capacity as an administrator. His sisters were accomplished and most agreeable in conversation, and all were good musicians. The house was the resort of the best society in Ayacucho. After breakfast dignitaries of the church, lawyers, and *hacendados* or country gentlemen dropped in to converse with Don Manuel and his sisters, on the balcony. The conversations were intellectual, and lively. Here, with full local knowledge, the Marquis of Moyobamba described the events of the battle of Chupas and the defeat of Diego de Almagro the lad. Here Doña Josefa related the story of the marvellous

shots. Surrounded by glorious scenery, the neighbourhood of Ayacucho is also rich in historical associations. Colonel Mosol, the prefect's aide-de-camp, had served in the famous battle which gave independence to Peru, and was able to describe the events of the great day on the spot, in minute detail, to attentive and enthusiastic young listeners. The ride to the battle-field was long, and it was necessary to pass the night in the neighbouring village of Quinua, while the day was spent in hearing the veteran's able exposition, and in scaling the craggy heights of Condor Kunka. Among the rising youth of Ayacucho, in those days, were Andres Avelino Caceres, and Victor Fajardo, whose father was a Chilian colonel long settled in the city. Juan Bautista Zubiaga, a nephew of Doña Micaela, was also a frequent visitor, though his home was at Cuzco. All these bright and promising lads, brought up under such happy auspices, and surrounded by many endearing ties of love and affection, were destined to fight and to die like heroes, in defence of their country.

Don Manuel Tello had a pleasant country house surrounded by fruit-gardens on the heights above Ayacucho, and large wheat estates at Cochabamba on the battle-field of Chupas, at Dean-pampa and La Tortura. The relations of the family with the Indians were most friendly and cordial. All its members spoke the Quichua language, and the ladies took a lively interest in the welfare of their poorer neighbours. Scarcely a day passed without an Indian woman or young girl coming to seek advice or help,

RELATIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

ly from Doña Micaela Zubiaga, the youthful
whose saintly life was so devoted to good
that she and her young son Agustin were
of as *huaca* or almost sacred. As Don
el rode or walked along the roads, it was
nt to see the people working in the fields,
to the hedges to exchange greetings. He had
words of kindly inquiry for all of them, and
return asked after his sisters and their children
ame. The market-place of Ayacucho was
d with huge shades, consisting of circular
of plaited straw with a pole in the centre
in the ground. The women sat under them,
ir picturesque costumes, with their heaps of
vegetables, and coca; their milk, eggs, and
The ladies and children threaded their way

consist of the superb masonry of the imperial people, on which the Spaniards have raised an upper story. The rooms are long and often handsomely furnished with old-fashioned chairs and tables, and cabinets inlaid with mother of pearl and *haliotis*, for the Indians of Cuzco are very skilful in carving and carpentry, and beautiful cabinet woods are supplied by the forests to the eastward, and the designs and workmanship are very creditable. In Cuzco there is a university, a college of science and art, an excellent school for girls, a museum, and a public library. Society is agreeable and intellectual, and warm friendship and affection exist among the families of the upper classes. In the days when those who are now mature leaders in the defence of their country were receiving their education at Cuzco, the old city included among its residents a number of learned men and accomplished women. Dr. Carazas, the dean of the cathedral, and Don Julian Ochoa, the rector of the university, were well-read scholars, very learned in the history of their own country, and active promoters of education. Dr. Miranda, the leading barrister, had served for a short time as one of the Duke of Wellington's Spanish aides-de-camp. He had translated "Hamlet" into Spanish, was an improvisatore, had extraordinary conversational powers, and possessed a fund of anecdote. He organized theatrical entertainments in the great cloister of the Jesuit College, and was the leader in all social gatherings. The country gentlemen and their families had houses in the city, and the Astetes, Novoas, Artajonas, and Nadals formed centres where agreeable evening

COUNTRY LIFE NEAR CUZCO.

frequently assembled. The venerable Señora de Bennet had a mind stored with all the annals of the Yncas, and of the risings of Tupac and Pumacagua. Young Victoria Novoa, and her beautiful daughters of the Ynca city, were highly educated, bright, amiable, and intelligent, and their presence increased the charm of Cuzco; while all were good musicians, and every house contained a pianoforte. At Urubamba, in the vale of Vilcamayu, and in the country houses of the *hacendados*, the numerous guests enjoyed the agreeable society, enhanced by the lovely scenery and the pleasures of a country life. In these houses the *salons* opened on gardens with tall clipped hedges, little statues, and beds of roses, pinks, poppies, and salvias. Beyond were the fruit-

heights of San Francisco. It is sad to think of the anguish caused among the amiable and kind-hearted families at Cuzco and Ayacucho by this accursed war.

In Arequipa, the city under the volcanic peak of Misti, and surrounded by a green and fertile valley, there are many distinguished families which, generation after generation, have produced men who have attained distinction in their native land. The Riveros, among many others of equal note, may be mentioned. Of one of them, a poet and writer of sonnets, the great Cervantes said that his genius had created perennial spring in Arequipa,—

“ Su divino ingenio ha producido
En Arequipa universal primavera.”

Another, the eminent antiquary and mineralogist, has already been mentioned.³ The family of Melgar has produced poets and statesmen, and the death of one of them shows the cool heroism of which a Peruvian Creole is capable. The enthusiastic young poet Melgar joined the rebellion of Pumacagua against Spanish tyranny. He was taken prisoner and condemned to be shot. Proud and erect the patriot was brought out for execution, and he faced the row of loaded muskets with a countenance calm and thoughtful. A priest was in attendance to give him the last consolations of religion ; but the father was commissioned to offer the dying man a pardon if he would betray his comrades, and confess what he knew of the designs of the insurgents. All this was whispered into his ear. The young poet's face became agitated

³ See page 46.

and troubled. He exclaimed to the priest, "You have betrayed your trust. You pretended to prepare my mind for eternity, but you have brought it down to earth, by making a base and dishonouring proposal." Then, turning to his executioners, he said,— "Will any one give me a cigar, for the love of God." One was handed to him. He smoked about half, and then threw it away. His countenance had again become calm and unruffled. He gave the signal to fire, and in another moment he had breathed his last.⁴ The ladies of Arequipa often sing the plaintive "*despedidas*" of the poet Melgar, which have been set to music. The same spirit which inspired him in his last moments has been shown, again and again, by the youth of Arequipa in the hour of their

and Don Juan Bustamante, the author of an entertaining volume of travels through all the countries of Europe, are also of Indian descent.

The mass of the people is composed of the different tribes which, under the wise rule of the Yncas, were welded into one powerful nation. The Quichuas or Yncas inhabited the valleys and mountain sides of the department of Cuzco, the Chancas people that of Apurimac, the Pocras are the dwellers round Ayacucho and Guanta, and the valley of Xauxa is the country of the Huancas. In the mountains of Can gallo, west and south of Ayacucho, are the turbulent Morochucos, and to the east of Guanta dwell the brave and tenaciously faithful Yquichanos. In the basin of Lake Titicaca are the people of Colla or Aymara race, while Arequipa and Tacna were settled by *mitimaes* or colonists from the Andes. Some of these tribes had become one people with the Quichuas or Yncas ; but others, which had only recently been subdued when the Spaniards arrived, have to a great extent retained their peculiar characteristics. Such is especially the case with the Morochucos and Yquichanos.

The Peruvian Indians average a height of from five feet five to five feet eight inches. They are of slender build, but with well-knit muscular frames, and are capable of enduring great fatigue. Their complexions are of a fresh olive colour, skin very smooth and soft, hair straight and black. The women are frequently very beautiful even now ; but the pictures contemporaneous with the Spanish conquest must be seen to form a correct idea of the

features and bearing of men and women of this imperial race in the height of their pre-eminence. The portraits of Ynca nobles and princesses in the churches of Santa Ana and the Compania in Cuzco, at Laris and Azangaro, can alone furnish evidence of what the noblest type of the American people was like after many centuries of culture. We see their descendants after three centuries of cruel oppression ; and of course the change is great.

The Peruvian Indians are good cultivators. They raise the finest maize crops in the world without any comparison, and this superiority is due partly to favourable soil and climate, but mainly to intelligent selection of seed and expert tillage. Their terrace cultivation, and ingenious irrigation systems

animal as the llama, so as to use it as a beast of burden; and constant watchfulness and attention alone enable the Peruvians to rear their flocks of alpacas, and to produce the large annual out-turn of silky wool.

The Peruvian Indians live in stone huts, roofed with red tiles or thatched with the long grass called *ychu*, and they are well supplied with food and clothing. For the last century and more the dress of the men has been a coat of green or blue baize with long soft nap, having short skirts and no collar, a red waistcoat with ample pockets, and black breeches loose and open at the knees. The legs and feet are usually bare, but in cold weather they wear knitted woollen stockings without feet, and untanned llama hide *usutas* or sandals. The *montero* is a velvet cap with broad straw brim covered with the same material, and ornamented with coloured ribbons and gold or silver lace. At Cuzco it is worn both by men and women. But at Ayacucho the women use a graceful head-dress consisting of an embroidered cloth lying flat on the head, and hanging down behind. In the basin of Lake Titicaca the head-dress is again different. All the women wear a white or red embroidered bodice, a blue or green skirt reaching a little below the knees, and a *lliclla* or mantle of some bright colour secured across the chest by a large pin, usually with a spoon bowl at one end, of silver or copper. The men have an embroidered cloth bag, called *chuspa*, slung by a line over one shoulder, to contain their coca leaves.

The people are fond of singing, especially when at

had simply had no effect in deterring them from the path of duty and of honour. These people are descendants of men who conceived and created a civilization and an administrative system which was unsurpassed in fitness and efficiency, and even now they retain many of the virtues and high qualities of their ancestors. The Ynca Indians are representatives of an imperial tribe, and their leaders are the countrymen of Melgar, the hero poet.

On the coast of Peru, between the Andes and the sea, the population is entirely distinct; and this part of the Republic, owing to the changes wrought in the last three centuries, can no longer be considered as representing any part of the empire of the Yncas; for the original coast people, the civilized Yuncas of

were owned by the monastery of Buena Muerte at Lima, and rented by Englishmen. The rest had resident owners, country gentlemen of good family, who were upright, honourable, and kind to their slaves and dependents. The buildings on the estates were extensive and handsome. Round the courtyard were the *trapiche* or sugar-mill, the boiling-house, refining-house, store-rooms, the chapel, and handsomely furnished dwelling-house. The proprietors rose very early, and rode over the fields until a little before noon, when they had breakfast. Dinner was at four p.m., the company consisting of the proprietor and his family, the steward, chaplain, refiner, engineer, and any guests who happened to drop in. A frequent interchange of visits and dinner-parties kept up a feeling of neighbourly good-will throughout the valley. Flower and fruit gardens were attached to each house, with a running stream for irrigation. Here are groves of tall chirimoya-trees, paltas, orange and citron-trees, figs, and bananas. Passion flowers climb over the trellis-work, and supply refreshing granadillas.

Before 1856 the negroes appeared to be a happy and contented race, for, though their labour was forced, the sale and separation of families were unknown, and they received clothing, food, and lodging. Early every morning the voices of women and girls were heard at the door of the chapel, chanting a hymn of praise on their knees before going to work. This was repeated at sunset when the day's work was concluded. On the vine estate of Don Juan de Dios Quintana, at Chavalina, near Yca, all the married

slaves and workmen were allowed a piece of ground rent free, on which they grew vegetables and raised poultry and pigs. Their children took the produce to market on donkeys, and sat before their little piles of merchandise in the market-place of Yca. They thus earned money, and lived in comparative comfort. The country gentlemen of the Peruvian coast, as a class, were remarkable for their attention to their estates, their charity and benevolence, and their cordial hospitality. The emancipation of the slaves, and consequent increase of the lawless element on the coast, and the immigration of Chinese in large numbers, has very much altered the condition of the population, and not, it is to be feared, for the better. Yet the fertility of the valleys, and their advanta-

CHAPTER VI.

THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.

THE region of Upper Peru, which in 1825 became the Republic of Bolivia, is in a peculiarly isolated position. It comprises the lofty plateaux of the Andes, including half the basin of Lake Titicaca, and the old province of Charcas, besides a vast Amazonian region. Within these limits are the famous silver-mines of Potosi, the gold of Tipuani, the towns of La Paz, Oruro, and Cochabamba, and the city of Chuquisaca, which was fixed upon as the capital of the new republic. But the largest and most important town is La Paz. When the new State was formed, a strip of coast-line was secured to it, extending from the river Loa and ravine of Tocopilla, which are the southern limits of the Peruvian province of Tarapaca, to the northern limit of Chile, including the northern part of the desert of Atacama. But there was only one wretched port, called Cobija, and the vast wealth of the coast region in silver and nitrate of soda was then scarcely suspected.

The main outlet for Bolivian trade is through Peruvian territory to the port of Arica, which involves a long and difficult land transit as well as heavy dues. There is another still longer route to an outlet at Buenos

Ayres. The great difficulty in opening good roads, and the consequent isolation, have been the main causes of Bolivian backwardness. To the eastward vast tropical forests and navigable rivers are, it is true, within the bounds of the Republic ; and these virgin lands yield the best coffee and chocolate in the world, besides the chinchona bark which is richest in quinine. But Bolivia has not yet been able to convert her eastern rivers into efficient fluvial highways for her commerce. This important work, though ably projected by Colonel Church and others, is still unaccomplished.

The first Bolivian Congress was installed at Chuquisaca, on May 25th, 1826 ; a Constitution framed by Bolivar was adopted, and General Sucre was

rather shorter than the leg ; and the whole build is admirably adapted for mountain climbing. The Aymara possesses a dogged determination which nothing can shake, and he undoubtedly cherishes the hope of one day crushing his white oppressors. He can march great distances, as much as seventy miles in one day, with a small bag of parched corn as his only food. The foot post from Tacna to La Paz, a distance of 250 miles, was regularly done in five days.

These people, if their hearts are in a cause, make most formidable troops. But as a rule they are indifferent to the miserable treasons and revolutions of the white population. They bide their time.

In 1828 Sucre was driven from Bolivia ; and from 1829 to 1839 the supreme power was, for ten years, in the hands of Andres Santa Cruz, a noble Indian of Huarina, who conceived, and for three years maintained the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. He was succeeded on February 9th, 1839, by General Velasco, who, in 1841, gave place to General José Ballivian ; and in 1847 another revolution gave General Belzu the supreme power in Bolivia until 1855.

In 1854 the Aymara Indians had made arrangements for a general rising against the whites, but the insurrection was indefinitely deferred because the omens were unfavourable. The Aymara Council had taken a brown and a white llama, to represent the two races, and forced them to swim across the river Ilave. The white llama got across while the brown one was carried away by the stream. From this result the Indians drew the conclusion that the white race was still too powerful, and that they must wait.

BOLIVIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

herefore, looked on with indifference at the
n of General Belzu in 1855, at the accession
al Cordova, and at the election of Dr. Linares
dent of Bolivia in 1858.

all of Linares in January, 1861, was the pre-
the accession to power of men of the worst
r. General José Maria Acha, from 1861 to
ld office during a period of shocking outrages.
ber, 1864, a certain General Yanez committed a
e of important people in La Paz, including
resident Cordova. This enraged the Indian
on, who assembled in thousands, and put
and his accomplices to death. Acha was
ed by a soldier of the same stamp, named
jo, who was expelled by the Indians in 1871,
successor, Morales, was shot in 1872.

g the rule of Melgarejo a Bolivian Navigation

sugar-cane are alike without a market. Sixty-five kinds of rare and beautiful cabinet woods stand, untouched by man, in the great virgin forests. The mountains contain veins of silver, copper, and tin. All are useless for lack of means of communication. The failure of the Navigation Company was a great misfortune, yet a country with such boundless resources must have a great future.

The population has increased since the time of Bolivar, yet it is impossible to increase the revenue, for the people have no markets for their produce. There are concessions for roads and public improvements without number, yet nothing but mule tracks between the chief cities. There is a race capable of great progress, a prolific brave and ambitious people with a mighty future before them. All that is needed is a good road to break their isolation.

On the death of Morales, Dr. Frias held the reins of government as President of the Council, until Colonel Adolfo Ballivian, son of the former President, arrived from Europe. Unfortunately this promising statesman died in February, 1874, and was succeeded, after another interval of temporary rule under Dr. Frias, by General Don Hilarion Daza, a military adventurer of the lowest and worst type, in May, 1876. Yet Bolivia has been governed by some men of talent and education. Among these may be mentioned the gallant and upright General Sucre, the able and ambitious Santa Cruz, Dr. Linares and Dr. Frias, who were both statesmen of integrity and patriotic aims; the accomplished Adolfo Ballivian, and the existing President Campero. It is true, how-

CHAPTER VI.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

ON the declaration of Chilian independence, General O'Higgins was chosen as head of the new State, with the title of Supreme Director. He threw open the ports to foreign trade, invited the settlement of European merchants, and made numerous internal improvements. But he was accused of opposing free institutions, and of striving to retain all power in his own hands. He was therefore called upon to surrender his charge, and he consented, placing the command in the hands of a provisional government in January, 1823. The fallen Director, so ungratefully treated by his own country, retired to Peru, and was generously received in the land of the Yncas. The Government presented him with a fine estate called Montalvan, in the valley of Cañete, where he passed the remainder of his days. O'Higgins died at Lima, in 1842. His colleague, San Martin, died in 1850 at Paris.

On the abdication of O'Higgins, his rival, General Don Ramon Freire, received the important charge—an officer who had fought in all the battles of the war of independence, by the side of his predecessor. Freire convoked a constituent assembly, and this body

the preparation of a national history. Don Andres Bello was entrusted with the work of preparing a civil code, and several schools were established for teaching agriculture, navigation, art, and music. The new consolidated debt was found to amount to 1,700,000*l.*, and the interest has since been regularly paid. The unpaid interest of the public debt was capitalized.

In 1851 Don Manuel Montt was elected President of the Republic, the opposition liberal candidate being General Cruz, a hero of Chacabuco and Yungay. The party of Cruz broke out in rebellion, and Bulnes commanded the constitutional army. On December 8th the sanguinary battle of Longamilla was fought; and the revolt was not suppressed until 4000 men had

zuela, who resided at Santiago for thirty-six years, as a writer and teacher. Bello was Rector of the University, and his work on the law of nations enjoys a European reputation. The French naturalist, Claude Gaye, was employed to explore the country, and he completed a great work on its natural history in twenty-eight volumes ; and Don Andres Gorbea, a Spanish professor, taught mathematics and the exact sciences for nearly thirty years.

The Government of Prieto and Portales conducted the departmental administration with great ability ; but their policy was illiberal and retrograde, and they undertook that unjustifiable and aggressive war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which ended in the downfall of Santa Cruz. Portales was assassinated by some mutinous soldiers who had been ordered to embark, in June, 1837 ; but his policy, which has been discussed in the chapter on Peru, was continued by his successor. In 1840, Mr. William Wheelwright introduced steam navigation into the Pacific, by running two paddle-wheel steamers between Valparaiso and Callao, and afterwards extending the line to Panama.

General Bulnes, the officer who had defeated Santa Cruz at Yungay, succeeded Prieto as President in 1841, with General Cruz as his Minister of War, and Don Manuel Montt in charge of justice and public instruction. This administration was as retrograde and conservative as its predecessor. But literature was encouraged, and the new university of Chile, with Bello as its first rector, was inaugurated by Montt in 1843. Its members especially devoted themselves to

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In 1851 Don Manuel Montt v
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General Cruz, a hero of Chacabuc
party of Cruz broke out in rebellio
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fallen victims. Under the rule o
from Valparaiso to Santiago was c
mines of Lota were opened, gas
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near Valdivia in the extreme sou
and Port Montt was founded. S
libraries multiplied rapidly, and
observatory was formed on the hil
Santiago. Professor Philippi arriv
history at the university, while
graphical and geological survey,
map of the republic At the com

causing the death of 5000 men. The liberal chief, Pedro Leon Gallo, held possession of Copiapo, and having defeated the Government troops in the battle of Los Loros on March 14th, he entered Coquimbo. But in the next month he was beaten by General Vidaurre at Cerro Grande, and his forces dispersed. In the following September Vidaurre himself was killed in an outbreak at Valparaiso ; and the insurrection was suppressed with difficulty. The most influential Liberals, such as Gallo, Vicuña Mackenna, and Santa Maria, were banished. The streets of Lima were full of Chilian exiles.

Don José Joaquin Perez succeeded Montt as President in 1861. He had been a diplomatist in Europe, was not committed to strong views, and was thus able to rally round him the statesmen of both parties. In September, 1863, he opened the railway from Valparaiso to Santiago.

Perez found a strong liberal party which desired political and constitutional reform, and was opposed to the government of Montt, the conservatives called *Pelucos*, who were opposed to reform, and the nationalists who had served under Montt. There was a coalition between the moderate liberals and conservatives to which Perez entrusted power, while the advanced liberals under Gallo and the brothers Matta formed a fourth party of radicals. The war with Spain, from 1864 to 1866, was an episode which led to no ulterior consequences, except an offensive and defensive alliance between Peru and Chile.

In 1871 Don Federico Errazuriz was elected President in succession to Perez, and he formed a conserva-

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obedience of the laws. The
President Errazuriz and the m
the conservative party, and the
end. Public works were pushe
energy. The national debt was
there were recurring deficits. I
financial condition Errazuriz resi
was succeeded in 1876 by Don Ar
in-law of General Bulnes, and so
Cruz.

In 1877 the population of Chil
2,136,724 souls, having doubled
was 1,013,332. The capital conta
principal port of Valparaiso 10
were 806 public elementary sc
scholars of both sexes, besides h
schools. Higher education is p
university, which confers degrees,
leges in the different provinces.
ture on education amounted to 23
of 1876 for ordin...

- There is also an admirably organized hydrographic service.

The ordinary revenue amounted in 1874 to 3,080,164, and in 1875 to 3,330,741. It is raised from customs and excise duties, a tobacco monopoly, a tax on revenues derived from land, on transfers and licences. The foreign debt amounted in 1879 to 7,895,200*l.*, and the internal debt to 2,185,920*l.*; the charge for interest being 939,403*l.* In 1878 the value of the exports was about 8,500,000*l.* (4,381,466*l.* mineral, and 2,168,390*l.* agricultural produce), and of imports 7,000,000*l.*

Chile has, owing to special circumstances and her advantageous position, made more steady and greater advances in civilization than the other Spanish republics. While Bolivia labours under the difficulties of her isolation, and the progress of Peru has been retarded by a similar disadvantage as regards several important provinces, Chile consists of a long and narrow strip of country, easily accessible at all points by short routes from the sea, and with railroads connecting the principal towns. While the population of Peru and Bolivia consists of a noble but long-oppressed race of Indians, with a small governing class of Spanish descent, in Chile (except in the extreme south) the amalgamation of races has been completed, and the population consists of one people speaking one language. The upper classes are Basques or Spaniards, the rest descendants of half-castes.

The Chilian Republic owed her prosperity and her position among other American republics to the faithful fulfilment of her engagements, to the honourable

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHILE.

ter of her upper classes, and to the laborious
ence and capacity for toil of her population.
o know the brave little nation which nestles under
adow of the mighty Andes must wish it well.
th greater advantages the Chilians ought not
e forgotten that they have greater responsi-
. Their duty was to have discarded a policy of
achment and conquest, and to have striven to
ce their neighbours, who are also their kindred,
policy of friendliness, forbearance, and good-

Part II.

THE WAR.

CHAPTER I.

CAUSE OF THE WAR.

IN the extreme south of Peru the arid strip of land along the Pacific coast, between the Andes and the sea, forms the province of Tarapaca. Further south stretches the desert of Atacama, which was included in Alto Peru, the modern Bolivia. When the Republic of Bolivia was created, it was agreed that its limits should be conterminous with those of Alto Peru, so far as the Atacama region was concerned. Both Tarapaca and Atacama appeared to be forbidding wildernesses. The silver-mines of Guantajaya and Santa Rosa, near Iquique in Tarapaca, were known. Otherwise the deserts were believed to be of no value.

But in course of time it was discovered that these deserts abounded in mineral wealth, that both in Tarapaca and Atacama there were inexhaustible beds of nitrate of soda and borax, that in Atacama there were some of the richest silver-mines in the world, and that guano deposits had accumulated on the rocky promontories of the coast.

If this wealth had not been brought to light, the

rights of Peru and Bolivia to their respective territories would never have been disputed. Chilian capital was embarked in some of the enterprises for utilizing the desert products, labourers from Chile immigrated in considerable numbers; and a neighbour, who was both powerful and astute, began to covet this Naboth's vineyard. The usual question of a disputed boundary was soon raised.

The rights of the case are as follows. When the South American republics became independent their limits were, by general agreement, fixed according to the *uti possidetis* of the year 1810, that is to say that the boundaries of Spanish provinces, as recognized at that time, were adopted as the boundaries of the republics. On this principle the boundaries of the

was created, orders were given that the province of Charcas should be included in it. The limits of Charcas (modern Bolivia) were then said to be well known, and to have been defined in the ninth law for the Indies (Titulo 15, Book ii.). The coast province of Atacama was there declared to extend to the first Chilian inhabited place at Paposo. The same boundary is given in the official descriptions by Dr. Cosme Bueno.² It is shown on De la Rochette's valuable map of South America, published in 1807, which was based on original Spanish authorities, including Malespina and the "Mapa de las fronteras del Reyno del Peru, 1787." Moreover this boundary was tacitly accepted by the Chilians. In their official map, accompanying the work of Claudio Gaye, Chile ends at Paposo. After Fitz Roy's survey, when the sailing directions were being prepared, inquiries were made of the Chilian authorities as to the position of the boundary, and it was placed to the south of 25° S.³ On Colonel Ondaza's official map of Bolivia (1859) the boundary is placed correctly at Paposo. The topographical map of Chile by Pissis only extends to Copiapo, $27^{\circ} 20'$ S. It will thus be seen that the boundary between Chile and Bolivia, according to the *uti possidetis* of 1810, was south of 25° S.; and that this was acknowledged by implication, even on the part of the Chilians themselves.

² See Diccionario Historico-Biografico del Peru, por Manuel de Mendiburu, iv. p. 198.

³ "South American Pilot." Part II. Sixth edition, 1865, p. 327. "Between the bight of Hueso Parado and l'unta San Pedro:" that is in $25^{\circ} 30'$ S.

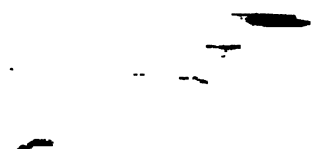
It was only when the great value of Atacama was discovered that any question was raised. Then Chile laid claim to the 23rd parallel. It has been shown that her boundary was south of 25° S. This was, therefore, an unjustifiable claim, and as such all subsequent arrangements that were based upon it, were vitiated. The Bolivian Government must have been ignorant of the rights of the case, for they appear to have looked upon the consent of Chile to accept the 24th parallel as a concession. Chile had no more right to 24° S. as a boundary than she had to 23° S. But General Melgarejo, the President of Bolivia, agreed to a treaty with Chile, in that sense, bearing date the 10th of August, 1866. It, however, was never ratified by the Bolivian Congress. Chile con-

therefore, an unjustifiable claim, subsequent arrangements that were vitiated. The Bolivian Government ignorant of the rights of the case have looked upon the consent of the 24th parallel as a concession. The right to 24° S. as a boundary thus. But General Melgarejo, the President, agreed to a treaty with Chile, in date the 10th of August, 1866. This was never ratified by the Bolivian Congress. She consented to withdraw her more exact claim to adopt 24° S. as her boundary. In this pretended concession it was further stipulated that Chile should receive half the value of minerals exported between the 24th and 26th parallels, while Bolivia was to have the other half. As regards the coast-line between the 24th and 26th parallels. As the whole territory longed by right to Bolivia this was a disadvantageous arrangement on the part of Chile.

be infringed in some way or other. As this result was almost certain, it may fairly be assumed that it was intended. For it enabled Chile to continue a dispute which could only lead to some opening for active interference, the forerunner of annexation. The Chilean share of the dues was not paid, the Bolivian officials did not keep their accounts properly: in short, there was no difficulty about finding new grievances. In 1870 the rich silver-mines of Caracoles were discovered north of 24° S., and Antofagasta is the nearest port. The Bolivian Government, in consideration of receiving a sum of \$10,000, granted a concession to a company which was to work the nitrate deposits, construct a mole at Antofagasta, and open a road to Caracoles, with depôts of water. The company made a railroad instead of a road, and large works were undertaken for the extraction of nitrate. This Antofagasta Company, worked with English and Chilean capital, was under English management, and largely employed Chilean labour. ✓

In this state of affairs the year 1873 opened, when Colonel Adolfo Ballivian was elected President of Bolivia during his absence in Europe. He was an accomplished and enlightened statesman, and was thoroughly alarmed at the complicated relations between his country and Chile, foreseeing their obvious tendency. He had an opportunity of discussing the subject with Don Manuel Pardo, the President of Peru, on his way to Bolivia, and the result was that a treaty was signed between the two republics, with the object of guaranteeing the integrity of their respective territories. The treaty bears date

It was only when the great value of Azuero was discovered that any question was raised. They laid claim to the 23rd parallel. It has been said that her boundary was south of 23° S. It is therefore, an unjustifiable claim, and as such all subsequent arrangements that were based upon it are vitiated. The Bolivian Government must be ignorant of the rights of the case, for they can have looked upon the consent of Chile to accept the 24th parallel as a concession. Chile had no right to 24° S. as a boundary that she had to. But General Meigüez, the President of B. agreed to a treaty with Chile, in that sense, on the date the 10th of August 1866. It however never ratified by the Bolivian Congress. Chile



February 6th, 1873. It was approved by the National Assemblies of Peru and Bolivia in the following summer.

The preamble of this treaty declared its object to be the mutual guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the two countries, and defence against exterior aggression. Each contracting party reserved the right of deciding whether the danger threatening the other came within the intention of the treaty. But when a *casus fœderis* was once declared, the treaty obligations were to come into force. (It was next provided that all conciliatory means possible were to be employed to avoid a rupture; and especially that a settlement through the arbitration of a third power was to be sought.

The Chilian Minister at La Paz knew of the treaty in 1874, he hurried forward negotiations in consequence of his knowledge, and he referred to the treaty in a work which he published at Santiago in 1876.⁶ If Chile herself had magnanimously become another party to the defensive alliance, although she would not have extended her limits by violence and conquest, she would, on the other hand, have maintained her former reputation as a peace-loving and civilizing power, to which she can no longer lay claim. Her objections to the treaty could only arise from intentions which were neither peaceful nor civilizing.

Colonel Ballivian died in February, 1874, and soon afterwards the Chilian Envoy, Don Carlos Walker Martinez, who was acquainted with the contents of the Secret Treaty of 1873, began to press the acceptance of another arrangement upon the Bolivian Government, which was then represented by Dr. Frias, the Minister of Foreign Affairs being Don Mariano Baptista. This new negotiation resulted in another treaty, dated the 6th of August, 1874, by which the Chilian claim to half the proceeds of export duties in Bolivian ports was withdrawn. But by Article IV., all Chilian industries established on the Bolivian coast were to be free of duty for a space of twenty-five years, and this was to be granted "in consideration of concessions on several important points agreed to by Chile."⁷ That is to say that Bolivia

⁶ "Páginas de un viaje al través de la America de Sur," por Carlos Walker Martinez (Santiago, 1876), p. 217.

⁷ "En virtud de concesiones otorgadas en diversos puntos de importancia por Chile."

was to give up her right to levy duties at her own ports, because Chile consented to waive a claim to Bolivian territory which was baseless and unjust. The Bolivian Congress declined to ratify this treaty, which consequently never had any binding force. Bolivia, in her isolated position, naturally and justly looked to her mineral wealth for some addition to her revenue. The National Assembly decreed, on February 14th, 1878, that the concessions made by the executive to the Antofagasta Company were approved on condition that an export duty of ten *centavos* the cwt. was paid on the nitrate. This was acknowledged to be a very moderate impost, and the Chilians have actually enforced a higher duty since

hostile operations as soon as the news from Antofagasta arrived, and seized upon the Bolivian ports of Antofagasta, Cobija, and Tocopilla; the invading troops at the same time marching into the interior, and beginning the war by bloodshed at Calama.

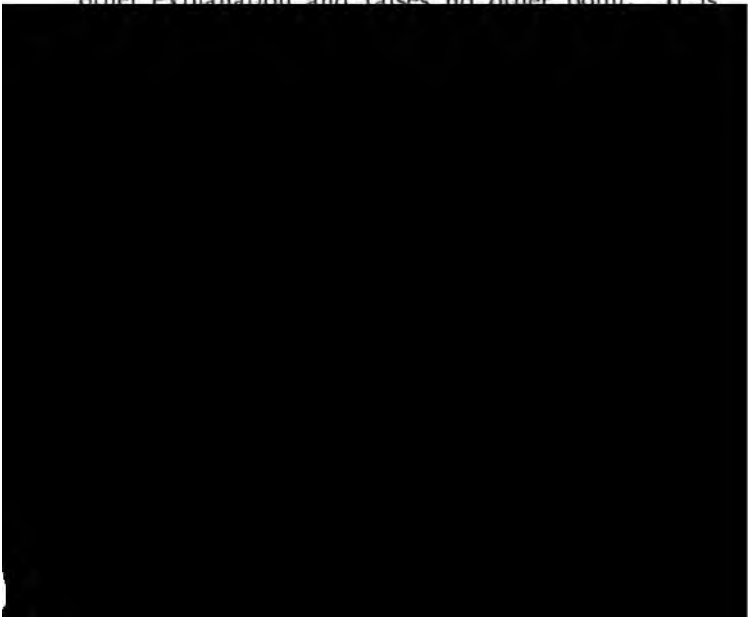
Peru offered her good offices as a mediator. No pretext had as yet been alleged for making war upon her, but there was a grievance which was eventually used in order to establish a case. This grievance arose in the following way.

Don Manuel Pardo, the President of Peru, in his efforts to alleviate the financial difficulties of his country, and as almost a last hope, resolved to make the nitrate deposits of Tarapaca a Government monopoly. The law to this effect was promulgated on January 18, 1873, and was to come into force two months afterwards. The State was to pay a fixed price to producers, and was to be the sole exporter. But this measure was financially a failure; and another law of May 28, 1875, authorized the State to buy up all the nitrate works. The legislation relating to Tarapaca may have been unwise, and it may have been disadvantageous to the English, Chilian, and other speculators who had embarked their capital in the nitrate works; but it cannot be pretended that Peru was not within her right in adopting these measures. They could not form a just pretext for war,* but they have been made use of as a grievance

* "Necesario es confesar que para adoptar aquella u otra medida de igual índole, hallábase el Presidente Pardo bajo el amparo del derecho estricto de las naciones, porque era dueño de legislar sobre cosa propia domestica como mejor viera convenir a los intereses de su patria."—Vicuña Mackenna.

in the long diplomatic notes which have from time to time been put forward by Chile in justification of her aggressive policy.

Stripped of rhetoric and of suggestions of motives, the manifesto of the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs in defence of the war, published after the war was virtually over (December 21st, 1881), contains this grievance against Peru, and nothing more. Peru, he complains, had established a nitrate monopoly in her own dominions, which would injure the prospects of Chilean capitalists and labourers. Now it could not be pretended that Peru had not the right to make any such arrangement within her own territory; and yet the verbose and rhetorical manifesto gives no other explanation and raises no other point. It is



certainly, if not since 1874, and they have endeavoured to make capital out of Lavalle's ignorance. The Peruvian envoy's efforts were properly devoted to mediation. Chile had already invaded Bolivian territory, and with this serious fact before him, Señor Lavalle made the following proposals—first, that Chile should evacuate the Bolivian port of Antofagasta while an arbitrator should decide the question in dispute; second, that there should be a neutral administration in the port and territory so evacuated, under the guarantee of the three Republics; third, that the customs and other revenues of the territory should first be applied to the local administration, the surplus being divided equally between Chile and Bolivia.

If Chile had desired peace, this Peruvian proposal was a fair basis for negotiation. But Chile had no such desire. On the contrary, she intended to extend the war by fixing a quarrel on Peru. The defensive treaty only obliged Peru to make common cause with Bolivia, in the event of arbitration and all other means of obtaining a peaceful solution having failed. Chile took care that they should not be tried. The proposals of Señor Lavalle were declined. Demands that could not honourably be complied with were made. All defensive preparations on the part of Peru must cease; the Treaty of 1873 must be abrogated; neutrality must be declared at once. All things being ready, the Chilean Government dismissed Señor Lavalle, and declared war upon Peru on the 5th of April, 1879.

The official notes and declarations on both sides

were conquest and annexatio
Bolivia were the defence of the.

CHAPTER II.

NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE THREE
REPUBLICS.

THE contest between Peru and Chile was one, the result of which depended entirely upon the possession of the sea. All the Peruvian railways were at right angles with the coast, and there were no means of conveying troops except by sea. The distances are enormous, and the marches are over vast desert tracts, without shade or water, the fertile valleys occurring at long intervals. Consequently an invader in possession of the sea can select his point of attack at pleasure, and, so far as the region between the Andes and the sea is concerned, its conquest is then only a question of time.

Chile had been quietly but busily increasing and strengthening her navy for the last six years; and when she declared war upon her neighbours it was very formidable. It consisted, in the first place, of two powerful ironclads of the newest construction, which were designed by Reed, and built at Hull in 1874-75. These are the sister ships *Almirante Cochrane* and *Blanco Encalada*, of 3560 tons, and 2920 horse-power. They carry six 9-inch M. L. Armstrong guns of 12 tons, some light guns, and two Nordenfelt

machine guns. The armour is nine inches thick at the water-line, and six to eight inches round the battery. During the war they only had lower masts and fore-yards, with iron shields round the tops. They are both fitted with twin screws.

Chile also had two sister corvettes, the *Chacabuco* and *O'Higgins*, of 1670 tons and 800 horse-power, armed with three 150-pounder, 7-ton Armstrong guns, and four 40-pounders; the *Magallanes*, armed with one 150-pounder and two small guns; the *Abtao*, an old corvette with three 150-pounders; the *Covadonga*, a wooden screw gun-boat (captured from Spain in 1866) of 600 tons, and armed with two 70-pounders and three small guns; the *Esmeralda*, a wooden corvette built in 1854 of 850 tons, carrying twelve

It was the same by which the illustrious Humboldt decided the longitude of Lima in 1802. Training-schools were being established at Callao; young men, such as Juan Salaverry and others, were turning their attention to the survey of navigable waters of the Amazon. The thoughts of the serene rather of peaceful scientific work than of war. No new men-of-war had been obtained within the last ten years. The existing vessels were of old type and none could successfully cope with the new ironclads of Chile.

The Peruvian turret-ship *Huascar* was built at Valparaíso by Messrs. Laird in 1866. She is 200 feet long, 1130 tons, and 300 horse-power. The diameter round her revolving turret is only five and a half inches in thickness, and there is a belt of iron half an inch and a-half inches. Such armour was worse than useless against the fire of the Chilean ironclads, whose shells penetrated and burst inside. She was armed with two 10-inch Dahlgren 300-pounders and two 40-pounder Whitworths. Peru also had a broadside ironclad of the old type, built in London in 1860, under instructions from Captain Garcia y Fountier. This was the *Independencia*, 215 feet long, 1400 tons, and 550 horse-power, with only four and a half inch armour. She was armed with twelve 70-pounders on the main deck, and two 150-pounders, two 32-pounders, and four 9-pounders on the upper decks. There were also two wooden corvettes. Of these, the *Union*, was 242 feet long, 1150 tons, 400 horse-power, armed with twelve 70-pounders and one 100-pounder. She was capable of going thirteen knots.

with ten guns—two 70-p
and four 12-pounders.

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stationed at Callao, and the

The two Chilian ironclads,
perly handled, were much m
navy of Peru. The Chilians
of vessels, twice the aggreg
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had some officers who had se
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the Chilian navy.

supplied with the latest inventions and improvements. The Chilian lower orders are descendants of half-castes; all speak Spanish, and they have lost the tradition of their Indian ancestry. They make good fighting machines, and were in a fairly respectable state of discipline. But they are without pity or scruple when excited by drink and success. Their cruelty was only too surely proved by the extraordinary proportion the dead bore to the wounded on the fields of battle. They were well clothed and fed, their uniform being a tunic, trousers, and cap, made of a sort of *karker* or brown holland, and a pair of untanned, brown leather boots, well adapted for the kind of country over which they had to march. They were armed with the Gras or Comblain rifles, both good weapons.

The Chilian cavalry are fine stalwart fellows, admirably mounted, and armed with sabres and Winchester repeating rifles. They are much brutalized by harassing warfare with the Araucanian Indians, and seldom give quarter. The artillery are especially effective, with well-found accoutrements and mules in fine condition. Their field-guns, of European manufacture, are principally Krupps and Armstrongs, and they also have Gatling and Nordenfeldt machine guns. Their 12-pounder Krupp guns have a range of 4000 yards, so that they can commence an action by heavy artillery fire which cannot be returned. These enormous advantages over the Peruvian troops are sufficient to account for the success of the Chilian operations. When on a peace footing the army of Chile consisted of 2500 infantry,

800 artillery, and 700 cavalry; besides a large force of 25,000 national guards or militia, which was raised to 55,000 on the declaration of war. The Atacama and Copiapo militia regiments were mainly composed of miners; the Navales were boatmen from Valparaiso, whilst the Valparaiso regiment was recruited from mechanics of that town.

When the war broke out the Peruvian army had, on the other hand, been very considerably reduced. In 1860 the army consisted of 9500 men and 3940 gendarmerie; and in 1870 of 12,000 men. Don Manuel Pardo, on succeeding to office in 1872, made great reductions, retaining only a small effective force. So that in 1879, although there had since been an increase, the nominal numbers were only 1500: five battalions of infantry of 500 officers and

1½ lb. of beef daily, besides a pound of bread and vegetables.

The army is recruited by force, so that a more lawless tyranny than the Spanish *mita* has been introduced by the emancipated colonists. Villages are surrounded, and all the men that can be caught are driven away to serve in the ranks. The system is as objectionable as anything that existed in Spanish times, because it is put in force in defiance of the law. So strong is the feeling of the Peruvian people generally against this oppression that, in the reformed constitution, promulgated on November 25th, 1860, forced recruiting was declared to be a crime.² Yet military dictators and presidents have hitherto been able to set the laws enacted by civilians at defiance.

The Ynca Indians were an imperial and conquering race. They are sober, obedient, brave, and capable of enduring hunger and thirst and fatigue with more courageous endurance than any troops in the world. They are unequalled in their power of making long marches over desert and mountainous tracts without food. No torture can force from them a confession or a secret. When they are dragged from their homes to defend the quarrels of Spanish creoles in which they take no interest, they will seldom fight, and they often seek the first opportunity of returning home. But when they once believe in a commander, as they did in Castilla, they become undaunted soldiers. If love and home associations are combined with that confidence, they are not easily conquered. These considerations explain the

² "El reclutamiento es un crimen." Título xvi. 123.

strange contrasts in the conduct of Ynca soldiers on different occasions.

The wives of Peruvian soldiers, called *rabonas*, are allowed to follow the regiments in which their husbands are serving. They receive no rations, but subsist on a share of what is served out to their husbands. These faithful and enduring creatures follow the army during long, weary marches, carrying the knapsacks and cooking utensils, besides being occasionally burdened by having an infant strapped on their backs. Directly a halt is called, the *rabona* busies herself in preparing food for her husband, and generally has something ready for him the moment he is dismissed from the ranks. In battle she is to be found tending the wounded, administering to their

under which any European or Chilian would sink, with only a few grains of toasted maize and a pellet of coca. But Bolivia was taken as much by surprise as Peru. The Government only possessed 1500 Remington rifles; the rest of the army had the old flint-lock muskets.

Shortly after the declaration of war a presidential decree raised the nominal strength of the Peruvian army to 40,000; and this was followed by a subsequent order, dated December 26th, 1879, by which all the male population of Peru, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, was called upon to join the regular army; while all between thirty and sixty were to be embodied in the reserve.

CHAPTER III.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF CALAMA BY THE BOLIVIANS
—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHILIAN FLEET—BOM-
BARDMENT OF PISAGUA.

THE Chilian conquests began on the 14th of February, 1879, when Colonel Sotomayor, with 500 men

Potosi, and is inhabited chiefly by muleteers and their families. Here the Prefect was joined by Dr. Cabrera (sub-prefect), and a few officers who fled from Caracoles on the approach of the Chilians ; and at last 135 brave but badly-armed countrymen, including the officials and officers from the coast, were assembled at Calama. Taken by surprise, separated by vast deserts and chains of mountains from all help, this little band of patriots stood at bay, to strike at least one blow before the province was lost.

Colonel Sotomayor began his march from Caracoles to Calama, with a force of 600 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, on the 21st of March. The distance is about fifty miles, and the troops were followed by twenty carts laden with provisions, forage, and timber for making a bridge over the river Loa. The colonel travelled in a comfortable carriage drawn by four strong mules ; while the soldiers took turns on the carts. On the night of the 22nd they reached the head of the ravine leading down to the valley of the Loa, almost in front of Calama, which is on the northern side of the river. The ford of Topater leads to the village. The bridge had been destroyed. Further up the stream there is another ford called Huaita.

Early in the morning the cavalry was divided into two bodies ; one under Ensign Quesada, advancing to the ford of Huaita, the other towards Topater, led by Captain Vargas and Lieutenant Parra. The infantry followed, also in two columns. The artillery was stationed on the hill facing the Topater

BATTLE OF CALAMA.

the object was for the cavalry to drive the
from the shelter of walls, houses, and heaps
, before the infantry advanced.

fabrera, who directed the movements of the
s, posted his men on the road leading up the
t a height which enabled them to command
roaches from the fords. When he saw the
advancing to the ford of Topater, at six a.m.,
red a gallant youth, named Eduardo Avaroa,
of Calama, to descend to the river and open
n them from behind the huts. Poor young
was just married, and had a happy home
the clover fields of Calama. He crossed the
th twelve men, and prepared to defend the
He saw the overwhelming force approaching,
had no thought of forsaking the post that had

This was the first encounter in the war; and it redounded to the credit of the handful of men who strove to defend their country against such tremendous odds.

After the action Colonel Sotomayor, with an escort, rode down the valley of the Loa to Tocopilla, where he found that both that port and Cobija had been taken possession of by the fleet under Rear-Admiral Williams. On the 29th Sotomayor returned to Antofagasta, Ramirez having remained in command at Calama.


The delay in declaring war on Peru, while the Chilean president and his minister were playing at diplomacy with Señor Lavalle, gave time for the aggressors to occupy all the Bolivian ports and to prepare their fleet. So that when the mask was thrown aside on April 5th, a fleet under Admiral Williams at once established a blockade at Iquique, the principal port of the Peruvian province of Tarapaca, and began to harry the coast. The Chilean ships suddenly appeared off the different ports, destroyed the lighters and launches, broke the machinery for loading vessels with guano, and demolished piers and moles. If there was any show of resistance, as at Mollendo on the 17th of April, they opened fire on the houses.

On the morning of the 18th of April the ironclad *Blanco Encalada*, accompanied by the *O'Higgins*, proceeded to the bombardment of a defenceless town. Pisagua, on the coast of Tarapaca, was at that time a place containing about 4000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom were foreigners engaged in the shipment of nitrate of soda. The Chileans, without

communicating with the authorities on shore, despatched their boats with the object of destroying the numerous launches used for the shipment of nitrate, which were moored off the custom-house, at the south end of the town. Most of the launches were owned by foreigners, and were therefore neutral property. When the owners became aware of the intentions of the Chilians, they opened fire with their rifles, and this was of course returned. A few Peruvian soldiers—the garrison of the town—who had remained in the custom-house until this moment, made their way to the shelter of some rocks, and also began to fire at the enemy. The men-of-war replied with their heavy guns, a shell from which set the town on fire.

amid the ashes of the British vice-consulate, which was completely destroyed.

The excuses made for the bombardment of defenceless towns, like Pisagua and Mollendo, were that there was some show of resistance to the destruction of property.



PERUVIAN SQUADRON.

CHAPTER IV.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHILIAN CORVETTE BY THE
"HUASCAR"—LOSS OF THE "INDEPENDENCIA."

On May 16th, 1879, the President of Peru, General
Castro, left Callao to take command of the army in
the south, then assembling at Tacna. His
fleet consisted of the *Huascar*, commanded by
the heroic seaman Miguel Grau, the *Independencia*,
the *Moore*, and three transports.

attack the small wooden corvette and gunboat which had been left to continue the blockade. Early in the morning of the 21st of May the Peruvian ironclads appeared off the port of Iquique, and at daylight they sighted the Chilian corvette *Esmeralda*, commanded by Captain Arthur Pratt, and the *Covadonga* gunboat, under Captain Condell. Grau singled out the *Esmeralda* for attack, leaving the *Independencia* to chase the gunboat. At about eight a.m. Captain Pratt saw his danger, hoisted the signal to prepare for action, and endeavoured to entice his larger enemy into shoal water by steaming in towards the land. But, at this critical moment, one of his boilers burst, which reduced his speed from about six to less than three knots.

It is impossible to help being struck with admiration at the gallantry displayed by the commanders of these two small Chilian vessels, who, regardless of the superior strength of the attacking force, summoned the crews to their guns, and prepared their vessels for action, resolved at any rate to strike a blow in honour of their flag, before they yielded to overpowering odds. The size and armaments of the four vessels will be found in detail at pages 94 and 95. The *Esmeralda* began the action by firing a broadside at the *Huascar*, while the *Covadonga* rounded the island of Iquique, keeping as near as safety would admit to the breakers, closely pursued by the *Independencia*. For two hours a cannonade was kept up between the *Huascar* and *Esmeralda*, at distances ranging from 800 to 1000 yards, the *Huascar* being unable to come to closer quarters owing to the shallow

water. Fire from some field-guns on shore at last obliged the *Esmeralda* to come out, when a shell from the turret ship struck her just above the water-line, killing several men and setting the ship on fire. The fire was quickly put out, and on the whole very little harm was done by the long artillery duel, owing, no doubt, to want of training among the crews of both ships.

At last it became necessary for Captain Grau to bring matters to a conclusion by the use of his ram. The *Esmeralda* was struck by her antagonist on the port side, abreast of the mizen mast, but apparently sustained little injury from the shock.

As the two vessels came into contact, Captain Pratt, with sword in one hand and revolver in the other,

were extinguished, and the powder magazine was flooded, the men who were serving it being drowned before they could make their escape. Before the *Huascar* could extricate herself, Pratt's action in boarding was repeated by Second Lieutenant Serrano, accompanied by a few men, who jumped on board the ironclad ; but they were immediately shot down by men stationed in the turret and pilot tower.

By this time only about half the men were left uninjured on board the *Esmeralda*. She was perfectly helpless, a battered wreck upon the water, the guns and engines useless, and the ship gradually settling down. As she would not surrender, Grau had no alternative but to ram a third time, striking her full on the starboard side abreast the main chains, and discharging his guns into her at the same time. A couple of minutes afterwards the *Esmeralda* went down. Out of the crew of 200 officers and men, fifty were saved, and these owed their lives to hammocks and wreckage floating about in the water, which supported them until they were picked up by the boats from the *Huascar*. Lieutenant Uribe was rescued half an hour after the ship sank, floating about with a hammock under each arm, in a very exhausted state. The combat lasted four hours ; but after the first show of resistance had been made, the obstinate and useless continuance of the fight involved an unnecessary sacrifice of life. For this, however, Captain Pratt was not responsible, as he fell in the early part of the action.

Captain Grau addressed a letter to the widow of his brave adversary on the 2nd of June. " Captain Pratt had died," he said, " a victim to his excessive intre-

KINDNESS OF CAPTAIN GRAU.

in the defence and for the glory of the flag of country." Grau had carefully collected everything likely to be valued on the person of Captain and he continues, "I sincerely deplore this event, and in expressing my sympathy I have the opportunity of forwarding the precious relics carried on his person when he fell, believing they may afford some slight consolation in the midst of your great sorrow." It is pleasant, in the midst of these deeds of horror and destruction, to meet such traits of thoughtful tenderness in the character of the great Peruvian hero. He was soon, too soon, to meet his own death, fighting against odds.

Though the *Huascar* was frequently struck by shot and shell, she was practically uninjured. The fire

is the son of a Scotch merchant captain. His mother was a Peruvian of the Piura family of La Haza, and his maternal uncles and cousins were in the Peruvian navy. Cunningly tempting the Peruvian ship to follow, Captain Condell steered in for the land near Punta Gruesa, about ten miles south of Iquique, taking the little gunboat over a patch of foul and rocky ground which projects off that point. The stratagem answered only too well. Captain Moore, excited by the chase, followed heedlessly, and drawing much more water than the *Covadonga*, his precious, indeed priceless charge ran upon the rocks.

Condell then turned his gunboat round, and placed her in such a position that the guns of the stranded ironclad could not bear upon her, while she was able to maintain a deliberate and unreturned fire at short range upon the wreck, from her two guns. This galling fire was kept up until the approach of the *Huascar* warned Captain Condell that it was time to sheer off and seek safety in flight. He escaped because the *Huascar* was obliged to devote all her energies to the rescue of the survivors from the ill-fated *Independencia*, which became a total wreck.

This fatal accident was a death blow to the cause of Peru. The strength of the Chilian fleet, before unequal, was now overwhelming. Complete preponderance was only delayed for a time by the brilliant exploits of Captain Grau. He exchanged a few shots with the *Blanco Encalada* on the 3rd of June, but easily out-mancœuvred her, and on the 7th arrived safely in Callao Bay.

Captain Moore, the unfortunate captain of the *Inde-*

LOSS OF THE "INDEPENDENCIA."

cia, was overwhelmed with grief and shame. He strove manfully to make up for one fatal moment of weakness, by devoting his life to the service of his adopted country, and, soon afterwards, he secured himself the death of a hero at Arica.

CHAPTER V.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE "HUASCAR."

THE *Huascar* now became the sole hope of Peru. While her gallant commander out-manceuvred the immensely superior forces of the enemy, and kept his ship on the seas under the Peruvian flag, the Chilians did not dare to undertake any important expedition. The coasts were safe from serious attack. For more than four months this feat was achieved, and Peru was safe-guarded by her heroic son.

During the month of July the *Huascar* was engaged in harassing the enemy, and keeping him in a constant state of alarm and preparation. Most of the ships of the Chilian fleet were employed in blockading Iquique; and Captain Grau had received instructions from the President of Peru not on any consideration to risk an action with the Chilian ironclads if it could possibly be avoided. Owing to his superiority in speed he was long able to comply with these orders, though on one occasion, in spite of his precautions, the necessity for fighting an action became almost unavoidable. At midnight, on the 9th of July, knowing that the blockading squadron always stood out to sea for the night, he crept cautiously out of the harbour of Iquique, all lights being extinguished, and

perfect silence maintained. Suddenly he found himself close alongside a steamer, which he had no difficulty in recognizing as the Chilian transport *Matias Cousiño*. He fired a gun to enforce his demand of surrender, but the transport, by skilful handling, contrived to elude her powerful adversary. At last, seeing escape impossible, the Chilian crew lowered their boats with the intention of abandoning the vessel and escaping to some of the blockading ships, which they knew could not be at any very great distance.

At this critical moment, probably attracted by the report of the *Huascar's* gun, the Chilian sloop *Magallanes*, commanded by Captain Latorre, unexpectedly made her appearance. Grau was at first rather per-

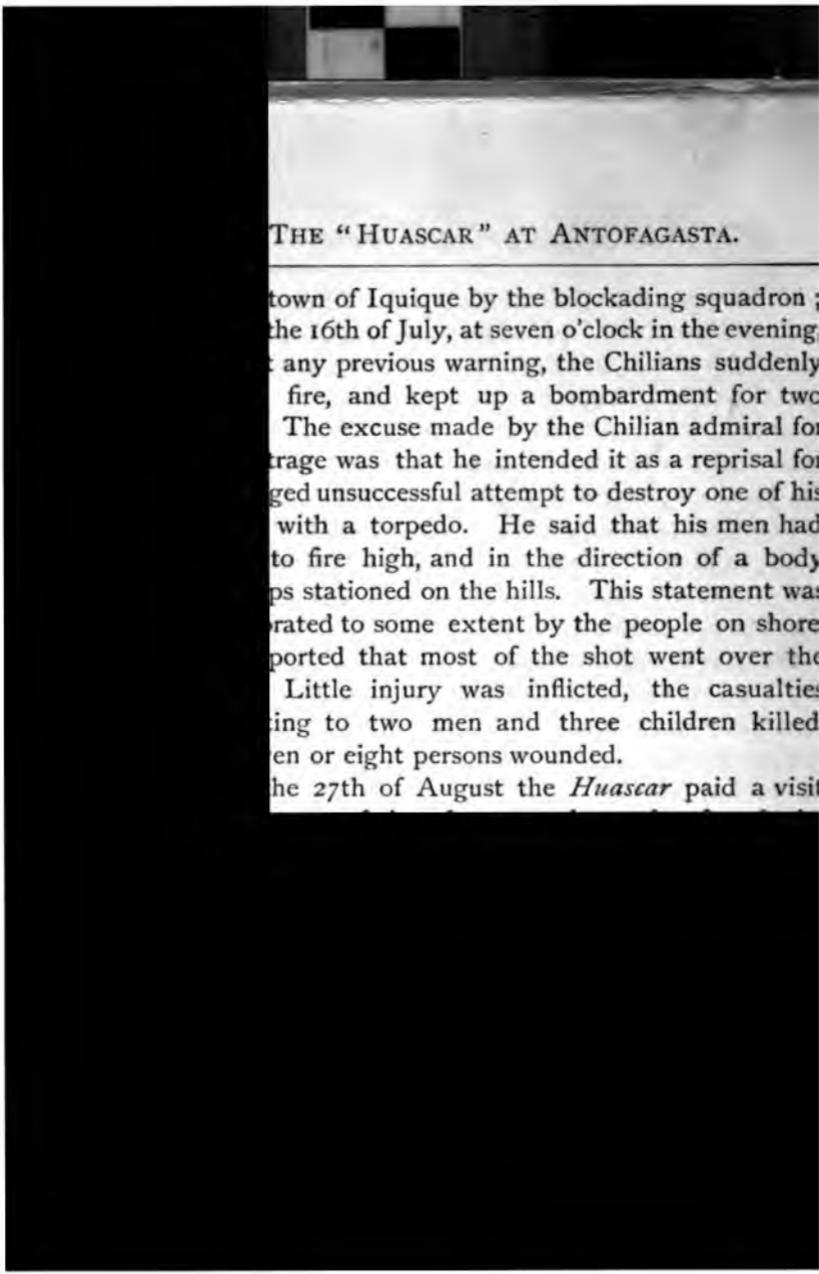
CAPTURE OF A CHILIAN TRANSPORT. 117

with warlike stores for the Chilian Government were expected from Europe. He, therefore, despatched the *Union* to the Strait of Magellan to intercept them. On the 18th of August she appeared under French colours at Punta Arenas, and succeeded in obtaining coals and provisions. This is a Chilian colony, but the governor, who was fully aware of the character of his visitor, caused the supplies to be sent on board, in hopes of getting rid of her quickly, knowing that one of the expected vessels was actually off Cape Virgins, the eastern entrance of the Strait.

He also caused intelligence to be circulated regarding the two vessels, leading the Peruvians to believe that they had already passed to the westward. Acting upon this false information the *Union* started off in hot pursuit, narrowly escaping an action with two Chilian men-of-war which had been sent down to convoy the expected vessels from the Strait.

The cruise of the *Union* was not, however, barren of results, for whilst returning to the north, having previously joined company with the *Huascar*, the two vessels sighted the fine Chilian transport *Rimac* off Antofagasta, at daybreak on the 23rd of July. This was an important capture, for, besides being a fine, powerful steamer, the *Rimac* had on board a regiment of cavalry, consisting of about 300 men, with a like number of horses. The officers and men were landed at Arica, whence they were subsequently sent to Callao as prisoners of war. The horses were utilized in the Peruvian army, and the *Rimac* was armed and commissioned as a Peruvian cruiser.

Hitherto no act of aggression had been committed



THE "HUASCAR" AT ANTOFAGASTA.

town of Iquique by the blockading squadron ;
the 16th of July, at seven o'clock in the evening
at any previous warning, the Chilians suddenly
fire, and kept up a bombardment for two

The excuse made by the Chilian admiral for
the outrage was that he intended it as a reprisal for
a recent unsuccessful attempt to destroy one of his
ships with a torpedo. He said that his men had
been ordered to fire high, and in the direction of a body
of troops stationed on the hills. This statement was
partially corroborated to some extent by the people on shore
who reported that most of the shot went over the

Little injury was inflicted, the casualties
amounting to two men and three children killed
and ten or eight persons wounded.

On the 27th of August the *Huascar* paid a visit

were no ships to convey them to any other port. His conduct in sparing the condensers at Antofagasta was most noble and humane.

It was on this occasion that the first torpedo was used during the war. A Ley torpedo was launched by the *Huascar* and directed towards the *Abtao*, but through some derangement in the machinery it had no sooner been shot into the water than it turned round and came straight back towards the *Huascar*. If it had struck her the fate of the turret ship would have been sealed ; but one of her officers, Lieutenant Diez Canseco, seeing the imminent danger, sprang overboard and succeeded in deflecting it from its course. This gallant conduct saved the ship.

During the time of anxiety and watchfulness, when Grau was striving ceaselessly to protect his country from invasion, there were several places whence he kept a careful look-out, which will always have a melancholy historical interest attaching to them. To the south of Antofagasta, in $23^{\circ} 52'$ S., rises the Morro Jara, with a scarped cliff bare and desolate. On its northern side is the anchorage of Bolfin, a desolate place called also by the fishermen "the nest." Here the *Huascar* often anchored at night watching for some transport laden with soldiers for the invading army.

There was much discontent in Chile at this time, owing to the inactivity of the fleet ; and the feeling became so strong that a new Minister of War was appointed, in the person of Don Rafael Sotomayor. His first act was to raise the blockade of Iquique, and to order the two ironclads singly to Valparaiso,


to undergo a thorough overhaul of their machinery and hulls. It had been proved that in their present condition they were no match in speed for the redoubtable *Huascar*. The wooden ships were also taken in hand, their bottoms cleaned, and machinery repaired. In short, the navy was thoroughly re-organized. A number of fast merchant steamers were hired as transports to convey troops along the coast, and a few were purchased to be commissioned as men-of-war.

Admiral Williams resigned on account of ill-health, and partly, no doubt, in consequence of the failure of his naval operations. He was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Galvarino Riveros, who hoisted his flag on board the *Blanco Encalada*. This officer, the



IMPORTANCE OF CAPTURING THE "HUASCAR." 121

The capture of the *Huascar* was now the great object of the Chilean Government, for she effectually prevented the prosecution of those schemes of devastation and conquest upon which the once peaceful and civilizing republic had unfortunately entered.



CHAPTER VI.

NOTICE OF ADMIRAL GRAU—BRAVE DEFENCE OF
THE "HUASCAR"—DEATH OF MIGUEL GRAU.

THE career of the *Huascar*, after the loss of her consort, when, single-handed, she long eluded the chase of the two Chilian ironclads, each more powerful than herself, and kept the enemy in a state of constant alarm, is the most interesting episode of

high school-house but he did not attend it. He had some good circumstances for his son was educated in such a merchant vessel at Paita at the last part of her years. He attended about the year 1842 a sailing-vessel learning his profession as navigator or mate with before the mast for the next seven years and was not until he was eighteen that young Gila obtained an appointment as midshipman in the first very famous navy of Peru. He was at the end the *Apurimac* under Lieutenant Montero minister of the national of police against the government of Lima and declared for his own Province. The revolution midshipman probably had to choose but they chose and follow the fortunes of the insurgents and the downfall of their leader. Doctor Montero was a fellow-countryman being born a native of Paita. As soon as the rebellion was suppressed in 1848 Gila once more returned to the merchant service, and traded to China and India for about two years.

Miguel Gila was now one of the best practical seamen in Peru well known for his ability, readiness of resource and courage as well as for his genial and kindly disposition. When therefore he rejoined the navy in 1850 he at once received command of the steamer *Desembarco* and soon afterwards he was sent to Nazca with the responsible duty of bringing out two new convicts the *Olivia* and *Adriana*.

He attained the rank of full captain in 1856 and commanded the *Olivia* for nearly three years and afterwards the *Alfonso* of the same ship or boat which he was the captain of before. In 1873 he was a deputy of Congress for his native town and was an

THE CHILIAN NAVY AND THE "HUASCAR."

nt supporter of the Government of Don Manuel p. He paid a visit to Chile in 1877, was at San- , and for a short time at the baths of Cauquenes. object of this visit was to bring the body of his r, who had died at Valparaiso, to Piura, to be d by the side of that of his mother. When the broke out he had completed twenty-nine years rvice in the Peruvian navy, and was Member of gress for Payta. Admiral Grau was married to ruvian lady of good family, Doña Dolores Cavero, while mourning her irreparable loss, found some plation in the way the services of her gallant and were appreciated by his country.

he last great sacrifice for that country, now in her ost need, was about to be made. On the 1st of her a squadron, consisting of two ironclads and

he himself, in the *Blanco*, with the *Covadonga* and *Matias Cousiño*, vessels of inferior speed, patrolled the coast between Mexillones and Antofagasta. The fleet was thus posted in such a manner as to intercept all vessels proceeding to the northward, unless they had previously been made acquainted with the disposition of the Chilian ships.

The Peruvian Government had recognized the energy and gallantry of Don Miguel Grau since he had commanded the *Huascar*, by advancing him to the rank of Rear-Admiral; while the ladies of the town of Truxillo, in the northern part of Peru, as a further reward for his great services, had presented him with a handsomely embroidered ensign, the work of their own fair hands, with a request that it might be the flag under which he would fight, when an opportunity of engaging the enemy occurred.

The end of the Peruvian sailor's glorious career, and with it of all hope for his country, was now close at hand. The *Huascar* and *Union* were cruising together in the vicinity of Antofagasta, watching the Chilian vessels in that port, and doing their utmost to impede the military preparations for the invasion of Peru. Early in the morning of the 8th of October, in total ignorance of the proximity of his enemies, Grau steamed quietly to the northward, closely followed by the *Union*. The weather was thick and foggy, as is not unusual on the coast at that time of the year, when close to the land. As the dawn gradually broke, the fog lifted slightly, and they were able to make out three distinct jets of smoke appearing on the horizon immediately to the

CHILIAN FLEET APPROACHES THE "HUASCAR."

st, and close under the land, near Point
s. This is the western extreme of Mexil-
ay. Admiral Grau at once suspected that
ts of smoke could proceed from no other
than those of the hostile vessels which were
it of him. He signalled the presence of the
o his consort, steered to the westward for a
stance, trusting to what he believed to be the
speed of his two ships for the means of
and then hauled up to the north-west. Soon
enabled him to recognize the Chilean iron-
anco, the sloop *Covadonga*, and the transport
Cousiño. All was going well for the Peruvian
which appeared to be gradually but surely in-
the distance from their pursuers, when, at
the moment of smoke came in sight.

more uncertain. The *Union* was ordered to part company, and exert her utmost efforts to escape, as, with the *Huascar* gone, she would be the only effective vessel left to Peru. This, in consequence of her great speed, she had no difficulty in accomplishing. The *Union* was commanded by Captain Garcia y Garcia, an accomplished officer, who had been entrusted with important diplomatic missions by President Pardo, and had negotiated the Treaty with China. He is the author of a volume of sailing-directions along the coast of Peru, and other works. Painful as the necessity for parting company with the *Huascar* must have been, it was obviously the best course for the public service.

At twenty-five minutes past nine the first shot in the first and only action that has ever taken place between sea-going ironclads, was fired at the *Cochrane* from the *Huascar's* turret, at a distance of about 3000 yards. It fell short. The second and third shots were fired with the same results. The fourth also falling short, ricocheted and pierced the armour plating of the Chilean ironclad, passing through the galley. Up to this moment the *Cochrane's* guns had been silent. She now opened fire, and the battle was kept up with spirit on both sides until the end. The fourth shot from the *Cochrane* struck the turret of the Peruvian monitor, and temporarily disabled its revolving apparatus. The *Huascar's* turret was worked by hand, and not by steam, as are the turrets on board similar vessels in our service.

Almost at the same moment a shot from the *Huascar* struck the side of the Chilean, loosening and

slightly indenting one of the iron plates. The had now closed considerably, and Admiral made an attempt to ram his antagonist. manœuvre was frustrated by the quickness of *Cochrane's* movements, for, being fitted with screws, she was able to turn in half the space then required by the *Huascar*, and Captain Latorre dodged his ship with great skill and judgment. Several subsequent attempts to ram also proved unsuccessful. The ships were now engaging at about 100 yards, although, in the course of their manœuvre this distance was frequently decreased to about 50 or even fifty yards, when an incessant mitraille and rifle fire was kept up on both sides. At 10 minutes to ten, just half an hour after the first shot had been fired, a shell from the *Cochrane* struck

arriving within 600 yards, fired her first shot at the doomed *Huascar*.

On the death of the admiral, Captain Don Elias Aguirre, the senior surviving officer, assumed command. But his head was taken completely off by a shell from the *Blanco* a few minutes after he had succeeded to the post of honour. Captain Don Manuel Carbajal, the next in seniority, was severely wounded by the explosion of the same shell which killed Aguirre. No sooner had Lieutenant Rodriguez, by virtue of his rank, succeeded to Carbajal, than he also was added to the long list of slain. He was killed by a shot which, striking the turret at a tangent, glanced by the port out of which the unfortunate officer was leaning while directing the gun's crews inside. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Don Enrique Palacios, who, before the end of the action, was in his turn severely wounded by a fragment from a shell. The command then devolved on Lieutenant Don Pedro Garezon.

By this time the *Huascar* was quite disabled. Her steam steering gear had been rendered useless by the same shot which killed the admiral, and from that time the ship had to be steered by relieving tackles hooked below. As there was no voice-tube leading from the upper deck to the place where the men were steering, the words of command had to be passed down by messengers, which produced great confusion. A shot had also entered the turret, injuring one of the guns to such an extent as to render it useless, besides killing and wounding several men. The turret was also disabled. Still the unequal contest was maintained.

There was a momentary cessation of hostilities caused by the flag of the *Huascar* being down, and the halliards having been shot away. But the colours were quickly rehoisted, and the Chilean ironclads again opened fire. Several attempts were made, on both sides, to bring the matter to an end by means of the ram, but all failed. At the longer ranges the effect of the machine gun fire was deadly, the Gatling gun in the *Huascar's* top was silenced by the more effective fire of the Nordenflied with which the Chilean ironclads were armed.

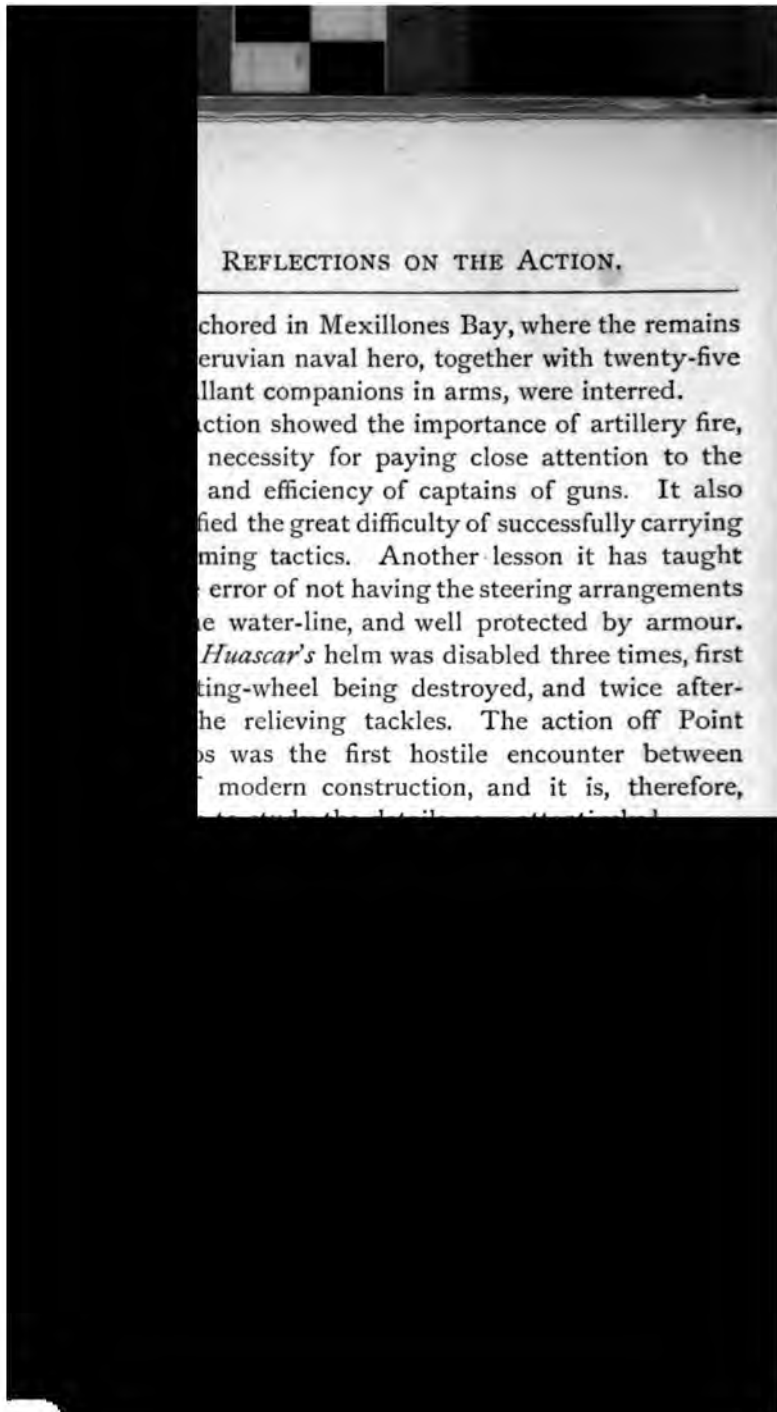
At eleven o'clock, one hour and a half after the commencement of the action, the *Huascar's* flag at length hauled down. Through some inadvertence the engines were not stopped at the same time, and the Chileans continued to fire upon her, although the *Huascar* was already disabled on the deck and in the



presented a shocking spectacle, being literally strewn with fragments of human remains. Out of a complement of 193 officers and men, with which the *Huascar* began the action, sixty-four, or nearly one-third, were killed and wounded. The survivors were ordered to assist in extinguishing the fire, and were kept at work by the captors until the water-tight doors were reported closed, the valves shut, the engines in working order, and the magazine safe. They were then treated as prisoners of war. Out of the crew of 170 there were thirty Englishmen, twelve other foreigners, and the rest, forming the great majority, were Peruvians.

This was entirely an artillery combat, the ramming tactics, though adopted by both sides, having entirely failed, whilst torpedoes were not used. The number of rounds fired by the *Cochrane* was about forty-six, while the *Blanco* fired thirty-one. Out of these seventy-seven shots, only twenty-four took effect on board the *Huascar*, or a little less than one-third. Only Palliser shells were used by the Chilians. They burst after penetration, showing that the weak armour of the *Huascar* was worse than useless. The *Huascar* fired about forty rounds, her guns being served with great rapidity, but there was a want of precision in the aim, owing to insufficient practice. Those shots which struck the *Cochrane* at a distance of about 600 yards, at an angle of 30°, penetrated about three inches, starting the bolts and inner lining, and breaking an iron beam. The projectiles were broken into small fragments by the impact.

On the same afternoon the Chilean ships, with their



REFLECTIONS ON THE ACTION.

chored in Mexillones Bay, where the remains
Peruvian naval hero, together with twenty-five
allant companions in arms, were interred.
The action showed the importance of artillery fire,
the necessity for paying close attention to the
and efficiency of captains of guns. It also
demonstrated the great difficulty of successfully carrying
out the tactics. Another lesson it has taught
is the error of not having the steering arrangements
above the water-line, and well protected by armour.
Huascar's helm was disabled three times, first
the steering-wheel being destroyed, and twice after-
wards the relieving tackles. The action off Point
Islands was the first hostile encounter between
two modern construction, and it is, therefore,





CHAPTER VII.

THE PERUVIAN ARMY IN TARAPACA.

THE difficulty of defending any coast-line 1400 miles in length, with the sea under the absolute control of the enemy, must be very great under any circumstances, but in Peru the peculiar formation of the country makes it an almost impossible task. For the Peruvian coast is a rainless region, and its fertile valleys occur at long intervals between vast tracts of waterless desert. In the southern part of the coast these deserts cover nearly the whole area, and the tiny green oases are separated from each other by great distances. In rear of the coast region are the stupendous cordilleras of the Andes ; so that, with the ports blockaded, the movement of troops from one threatened point to another is impossible, within any required time.

It was unknown at what point the invasion would commence. The capital might be attacked, or the Tacna region, or the province containing the nitrate deposits ; and it was necessary to make preparations for defence everywhere ; but on the whole it was believed to be most probable that the first descent would be made on the most southern province of

Tarapaca. For here the difficulties of a defending force, great everywhere, are most formidable.

Tarapaca is a strip of desert extending from the defile of Camarones, south of Arica, to the river Loa, which separates it from Bolivia. There is an arid range of hills parallel with the sea-shore, some thirty miles in width, and rising to from 3000 to 6000 feet, covered with sand and saline substances. Between this coast range and the cordillera of the Andes is the great desert plain called the "Pampa de Tamarugal," from 3000 to 3500 feet above the sea, and about thirty miles wide, which extends the whole length of Tarapaca and Bolivian Atacama. It contains sufficient nitrate of soda for the consumption of Europe for ages. Here and there a few thorny *tamarugos*

I’ampa de Tamarugal, where they are lost. Such is the ravine of Tarapaca itself, just half-way between Camarones and the river Loa, forty leagues from each, where there is a little town surrounded by clover fields, in a deep gorge. Pica, twenty-one leagues further south, is in another such ravine, at the foot of the Andes, and is famous for its vine-covered hill. Another march of twenty leagues to the south brings a weary traveller to Huataconda, and the next green valley is Calama, on the river Loa, in Bolivia. There are also a few watering-places, at great distances, in the desert.

The deposits of nitrate of soda are either on the western side of the Pampa de Tamarugal, or in some of the hollows of the coast range, but not nearer the sea-shore than eighteen or twenty miles. The refining works, called *oficinas*, backed by rocky hills, look at a distance like the old ruined castles of Syria. The raw substance, called *caliche*, occurs in deposits averaging 500 yards across, with a depth of seven to eight feet. Those already examined cover fifty square leagues, and, allowing one hundredweight for each square yard, they contain 63,000,000 tons. The *caliche* is conveyed from the deposits to the *paradas* or boilers, where it used to be broken into small pieces, with iron bars. Now steam power is used. The pieces are boiled in the *paradas*, the fragments and sediment removed, and the water, saturated with nitre, allowed to settle, when crystallization takes place. Since steam machinery has been introduced 2500 cwts. can be produced in a day. This industry employed thousands of hands. Railroads

connect the various *oficinas* with the sea-ports Pisagua, Iquique, and Patillos. That from Pisagua the most northern, zigzags up the coast range to the mouth of the Tiliviche ravine and then turns south to tap the various works in that district. The Iquique railroad goes south and then east to La Noria, finally trending north towards the Pisagua railroad, which is eventually to join. But there were still two long miles of desert between the Pisaguan terminus at Agua Santa, and Peña-arriba at the end of the Iquique line. Iquique was the central and principal port of Tarapaca, and the capital of the province. In 1880 the population of the province was 42,000, of which about half are alleged to have been Chilian immigrants. When the war broke out great efforts were made



while Peruvian troops garrisoned the other two ports of Iquique and Patillos. General Prado proceeded from Pisagua to Iquique, where he remained a week, returning by land to Pisagua, and thence in a row-boat to Arica. The force in Tarapaca was brought up to 9000 men, but the cavalry were not properly mounted, and the field artillery was antiquated.

Here, among these trackless deserts, the descendants of the Incas were assembled to strike a blow for the right. Juan Buendia, their general, was a gentleman of good family, descended from the Marquises of Castellon. Born at Lima in 1814, he entered the Peruvian artillery, and became a colonel in 1848. He was no longer young, though still upright and active. He had a well-earned reputation as a good officer and for personal bravery, and he had never betrayed a trust. He was a tall and handsome man. Courteous and well-bred, his eloquence had gained him influence in Congress, while his agreeable manners made him a great favourite in society. Yet he had remained a bachelor. His zeal and energy were shown on his way from Callao to assume command. There being danger from Chilian cruisers he landed at Chala, and rode to Arica in three days, with his personal staff, a distance of sixty leagues. If his age was a drawback to his efficiency, and he was sometimes inert and at others rash, he never failed in personal courage when the time for fighting came.

The chief of the staff, Colonel Don Belisario Suarez, amply made up for any deficiencies in the commander-in-chief. He was the ablest and most enterprising officer in the Peruvian army, and, like his chief, he

NOTICE OF PERUVIAN OFFICERS.

is a man of staunch loyalty. From the time he became a captain of artillery, in 1866, he had ever been faithful to his trust.

The first division was at first commanded by Don Manuel Velarde, a well-bred and polished gentleman who had been Prefect of Lima under Don Manuel Pardo. He was still young, and had the reputation of being a smart officer and a man of the world. He had won the good will of the Chilians by his treatment of the *Esmeralda* prisoners. But it was Justo Pastor Davila who led the first division at Tarapaca. A native of Moquegua, with Ynca as well as Spanish blood in his veins, Davila is impetuous and valiant in the field, active and enterprising. He was Prefect of Moquegua when the war broke out. Colonel Don Victor Pardo, another divisional chief, was the son of a

The artillery consisted of sixteen old-fashioned bronze guns, afterwards abandoned. Their commander, Don Emilio Castañon, preferred to arm his men with Winchester repeating-rifles. Castañon was a native of Tacna, his father having been prefect. He was a man of education who had studied in Europe, and he introduced into the Peruvian army a chassépot rifle reformed on his own plan, which was known as the "Rifle Peruano."

There were also several younger officers of great promise in command of battalions in that army of Tarapaca. The name of one of the bravest takes the memory back to a heart-rending scene on one of the steep slopes of the Andes, some thirty-seven years ago. Among the distinguished families of Cuzco, was that of Zubiaga, of Basque descent, but long established in the capital of the Yncas. Doña Francisca de Zubiaga, the heroine of many a strange adventure, married the President Gamarra; and her brother, a brave officer and a true gentleman, was General Juan Bautista Zubiaga, who became Prefect of Ayacucho in 1840, when Gamarra attained to supreme power in Peru. The family of Tello y Cabrera resided in a large corner house facing the plaza of Ayacucho, and soon there was a marriage between Doña Micaela de Tello, the youngest of four sisters, and the prefect. A year had scarcely elapsed before General Zubiaga had to take the field against insurgents in the cause of constitutional right, and a few days after he had torn himself from the last embrace of his young bride their child was born. Doña Micaela was counting the days to the time when she might present her husband

With this pledge of their love, when—one dark night—an Indian messenger ran breathlessly into the courtyard. A battle had taken place in a wild remote part of the mountains called Ynca-huasi, the general was believed to be mortally wounded. As a pitiless night, rain was coming down in torrents and a thunder-storm was bursting over the town. Micaela had not reached her seventeenth year. She resolved to start at once, with her child in her arms, to soothe the last moments of her beloved. No persuasion could stop her, and she must have her brother-in-law, for it was said that a horse of that colour never failed. At midnight the young bride, with the child in her arms, and the faithful Indian Quispi at her side, galloped out into the storm on the good roan horse. Sixteen hours brought her to Ynca-huasi. Her

with the same name, Juan Bautista Zubiaga. He was tall and strong, quick-witted, and fond of adventure, generous and ever ready to interfere to prevent wrong or tyranny. So he grew up, and after a careful education he entered the Peruvian army. When ruin threatened his country Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Bautista Zubiaga was a mature man, brave and loyal, the counterpart of his uncle. He was stationed in the capital of the Yncas, second in command, under Colonel Caceres, of a battalion of the men of Cuzco, who were devoted to him, called the *Zepita* battalion. Zubiaga and his men marched from Cuzco over the wildest pass in the Andes, arriving in Tarapaca during the month of April.

At the same time another battalion, named *2° de Mayo* in memory of the day when the Spanish fleet was repulsed from Callao in 1866, was ordered to the front. It was composed of the men of Ayacucho, and commanded by an officer of the same stamp as Zubiaga. Manuel Suarez was a native of Cuzco, and nephew of that good and just Vice-President, Dr. José Manuel del Mar, whose influence obtained full justice for the illustrious General Miller in 1860. Manuel Suarez led his men from Ayacucho across flooded rivers, over inundated plains and snow-covered passes, to the coast. The *Zepita* and *2° de Mayo* battalions formed the division of Colonel Caceres. The Puno battalion was commanded by Don Rafael Ramirez de Avellano, who was soon afterwards taken prisoner.

The Bolivian contingent at Pisagua was under Don Pedro Villamil, a native of Sorata, whose father had

made money at the gold washings of Tipuani. Don Pedro had been educated in France, and served in Algiers under Bugeaud and Lamoricière. He was an accomplished officer, but now old and rather infirm. Colonel Villegas was an Indian of the province of Chichas, in the far south of Bolivia, and a man who had made a considerable fortune by persevering industry. He commanded the other Bolivian division in Tarapaca.

The colleague of Colonel Villamil, at Pisagua, was Colonel Don Isaac Recabárren of Arequipa, who was appointed military governor of the port by General Buendia. He was a talented and trustworthy officer, but at this moment he was bowed down with grief by the news of his young wife's death, which

but it was found impossible to get sufficient supplies and transport together so as to advance to the coast deserts; and eventually the attempt was abandoned and the leader fell back to Oruro. He was soon wanted for more important duties.

Meanwhile the Chilian cavalry in the Bolivian coast province made numerous raids to cut off supplies coming to Tarapaca from the south. Major Soto, in command at Calama, established an outpost at Quillagua, lower down on the river Loa, whence incursions were made. On one occasion fifty head of Salta cattle were seized, on another 189 mules, while stores of firewood and forage were burnt. The muleteers from Salta, in the Argentine Republic, brought much-needed supplies to Tarapaca, and these Chilian depredations increased the difficulties of the Peruvian army.

Colonel Suarez, ever on the alert, made a reconnaissance to Huatacondo, and on October 10th he attacked a strong Chilian picket at Quillagua on the Loa, capturing some mules. Eventually he selected a hill in the desert, on which there is a clump of *tamarugo* thorns, called Soledad, whence he could watch the Chilian outposts, and keep their depredations in check.

After the loss of the *Huascar* it was evident that a large invading force would soon be landed, with all the advantages of cavalry, modern artillery, and ships full of supplies of all kinds as a base of operations. The odds against the little Peruvian army were overwhelming. All chance of succour from General Campero in the south being gone, but one hope remained.

FAILURE OF THE BOLIVIAN MARCH.

an force, under President Daza, might advance to Arica and take the invaders in the rear who were marching with Buendia's army.

An arrangement was actually made, but Daza was unable to carry it out. He began his march from Tacna with 1,500 men, and loitered three days at Arica. At last, on the 11th of November, he started, being accompanied by a league on his road by General Prado, the Minister of Peru. On the 12th he marched over five leagues of sandy desert, and reached the oasis of Vitor. He intended one more march to the defile of Camarero. But on November 16th he abandoned the work he had undertaken, and returned to Tacna, his own army threatening to shoot him as a coward.

The army of Tarapaca was thus left to its fate. It was a forlorn hope, and nobly did the Yncas and Pizarros enter upon the struggle. It was a struggle and not less glorious than that which the Yncas bravely faced, when the Pizarros seized the capital of their sovereigns. The world's older conquerors sought for gold, the world's newer imitators wanted to appropriate manure. T

CHAPTER VIII.

THE DEFENCE OF PISAGUA—SLAUGHTER AT JERMANIA—BATTLE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

IN November, 1879, that destructive invasion, which had been successfully prevented by the gallantry of the Peruvian navy for nearly a year, began to spread havoc and desolation over the coast region. The loss of the *Huascar* destroyed the last barrier of defence.

The invading host was gathered at Antofagasta, and transports were collected; the secret of the exact point of attack being successfully kept. The two most likely places were believed to be Patillos or Pisagua; but it was necessary to retain garrisons at all the landing-places, so that the defending forces were unavoidably scattered.

The Chilian army, consisting of 10,000 men, including 850 admirably mounted cavalry, and thirty-two long-range field-guns, was embarked at Antofagasta on board four men-of-war and fifteen transports, on the 28th of October, the destination being Pisagua, a distance of 274 miles. The embarkation was badly managed, the ambulances and medical stores being left behind, and the concerted arrangements being defective. General Escala was the

hilian commander-in-chief, and he was accompanied by Señor Sotomayor as Minister of War "in campaign."

The coast at Pisagua consists of cliffs over 100 feet high, rising at very steep angles, and leaving room on the beach for a thin line of houses forming the town. The distance between the mouth of the Tiviliche ravine to the north, and the southern point, called Pichalo or Huayna Pisagua, is thirty miles. At each extremity there was a fort armed with one gun. Between the two points there is a small hill rising from the beach, with a stretch of sand on its northern side, called "Playa Blanca." The town of Pisagua was a little to the south. On the beach north of the town were the railway-station, offices, and some heaps of coal and mineral. To

cabárren had some of his men among the ruins of the town, and others at the station. It will be remembered that Pisagua had already suffered from a bombardment early in the year.

The first hostile act was the bombardment of the two little one-gun forts by the men-of-war. The fire of the *Cochrane* and *O'Higgins* disabled the gun in the southern work, and the men abandoned the northern one. This caused a long delay, and it was 9.30 a.m. before the first batch of boats shoved off and pulled towards the *Playa Blanca*. While the Chilians were landing, a tremendous fire from the men-of-war opened on the defenders who occupied the line of railway. The Bolivians kept up a brisk rifle fire as the boats touched the shore, and gallantly disputed every inch of ground. The men-of-war sent as many as 610 shells among them, and 4380 rifle shots were poured into their ranks. Colonel Villamil directed operations half-way down the cliff, while General Buendia was on the summit. Colonel Recábárrén had been badly wounded. The enemy's troops kept on landing until their numbers were overwhelming, some being put on shore to make flank attacks, and General Escala himself landed at Junin. The beach is described, at this time, as looking at a distance as if it was covered with flocks of white gulls—the bodies of Bolivian dead in their white uniforms of coarse Cochabamba cloth.

Buendia had sent for reinforcements to be hurried up, but the time was too short, the gallant defenders were decimated and in danger of being outflanked, and at eleven a.m., after a struggle against enor-

ous odds, which had lasted for five hours, the allies were given to retreat. The allies had fought with gallantry. The Chilean loss amounted to 235 killed and wounded, most of the wounded dying of neglect. The loss of the defenders was probably much heavier, on account of the tremendous fire from the ships, to which they were exposed. A few Bolivian wounded were taken as prisoners. Among them was a young lad of seventeen, a sub-lieutenant named Emilio Calderon, native of Corocoro. He wept at being called upon to fight so young, but not on his own account, his grief was for his unhappy mother in her far-distant home. General Buendia assembled the remnant of his force, which had retired in good order to the station of San Roberto, ten miles from Pisagua. On the next day he was at Agua Santa.

4th, a body of 175 cavalry, under Colonel José Francisco Vergara, the general's secretary, was despatched in advance to make a reconnaissance. He came in sight of the small mounted rearguard of the Peruvians, at Jermania near Agua Santa, on the 6th ; and feigned a retreat to draw the poor victims out on the plain. The commander of this doomed little band was José Ventura Sepulveda, a gallant young fellow, whose father was a Chilian colonel settled at Lima : his companions were Lieutenants Arnao, Mazo, and Loza, with the Bolivian Chocano. The men were only armed with carbines and miserably mounted. No sooner were they clear of the hills, than the vastly superior force of splendidly mounted Chilian cavalry, 175 strong, wheeled and charged them. Sepulveda was sabred and received three mortal wounds when on the ground. All the other officers were cut down. The rest was a massacre. No quarter was given, and nearly all were killed ; seventy dead bodies being scattered over the plain, out of an original troop of ninety-four men. The Chilians did not lose a man—it was a sickening butchery.

Meanwhile the Chilian army had easily occupied the whole line of the railway. After ascending the cliff at Pisagua by zigzags, the line forms a wide curve, eventually turning due south. Here is the station of Jaspampa, at the head of the ravine of Zapiga, and 3700 feet above the sea ; a strategic position of importance, commanding the direct road from Iquique to Arica, and the valley of Tiviliche. Four miles to the south of Jaspampa is the *oficina* of San Antonio, and six miles further on is

CHILIAN POSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

t of Dolores, a still more important position because here there is a good supply of water. The line, in consecutive order, the *oficinas* and stations are Porvenir, Santa Catalina, Dibujo, Agua Santa, and Pisagua. The two first are close to Dolores, but Santa Catalina is nine miles from Dibujo, and Dibujo is three and a half from the terminus at Agua Santa. With a line of railroad, inexhaustible supplies could be sent to Dolores, and strong positions, the powerful Chilean army had no difficulties. Large tanks and heavy guns were sent along the line in trains, between Dolores and Pisagua.

Meanwhile reinforcements of infantry and cavalry arrived. There was an army of over 10,000 men and arms between Pisagua and Dolores. Near the mouth of Dolores there is a hill rising 800 feet above

artillery of long range, were assembled on the hills, and reinforcements were close at hand.

The Peruvian general was now in extreme difficulties. His command was literally and in truth a forlorn hope. With a few thousand men, practically no cavalry, and a dozen antiquated field-guns, with but a few days' provisions, supplies of ammunition fast running short, and surrounded by a trackless, waterless desert, he had to face the invading army. That army was 10,000 strong, with thirty-two field-guns of long range, and a large force of cavalry splendidly mounted. It was posted in an almost impregnable position, with abundant supplies of water brought hither and thither by train, and connected with its base, whence succour of all kinds could be received by a railroad.

Never were more hopeless odds combined against brave men. Their enemies have not the generosity to admit that the Peruvians fought a good fight against these odds, but the facts which they cannot conceal abundantly prove it. When General Buendía arrived at Iquique, he called a council of war, and, by the advice of Colonel Suarez, it was resolved to concentrate all available troops at Pozo Almonte. This station has a supply of water, and is near the terminus of the Iquique railroad. An interval of more than twenty miles separates it from Agua Santa. The divisions of Velarde, of Caceres, and of Bolognesi assembled under the command of Suarez at Pozo Almonte, on November 8th. The Bolivian division of Villegas was scattered in detachments at ports along the coast, another company was at Sole-

ANCE OF THE PERUVIAN ARMY.

er south. There were long marches, with-
ering from thirst and heat, all patiently
force amounted to 10,000 men on paper,
the heavy losses at Pisagua, the garri-
ue, and the difference between nominal
tual numbers must be deducted. In
were barely 6000 fighting-men assembled
onte. Up to the last moment there was
succour from General Daza, but this
tterly.

rovisions and ammunition necessitated
ection. There was no choice excep-
ant retreat, or the assault of an almo-
position defended by a superior force
us reflection for the vilified and down-
le of Peru that their gallant sons chose
ow for their country even in the face
eferring duty to safety. Yet the troop-
erge of starvation.

noon of the 16th of November this for-
nnenced its march against the enemy in
columns. The Bolivians were in t-he

at the sight of the dead bodies of those who had so recently been butchered by the savage Chilian cavalry at Jermania. Sepulveda and his slaughtered comrades were decently interred, and the indefatigable chief of the staff was occupied all night in seeing that his men were fed and supplied with ammunition. Next day there was a march of fourteen miles to the sand-hills of Chinquiray, about a league south-west of San Francisco. Between the two heights was the "Pampa Negra." The gallant army of the allies uttering patriotic shouts, with their banners interlaced, then marched over the plain to the *oficina* of Porvenir, where there is a supply of water. Many were about to die for their country.

In front, crowning the hill, were the serried ranks of the invaders, with their cavalry massed round the *oficina* of Dolores to defend the water-tanks, and their terrible rows of thirty-two field-guns ready to open fire. Bravely the allies advanced in perfect military order in three parallel columns. The four light companies, consisting of the flower of the Ynca and Aymara Indians, of men from the sacred city of Cuzco and from the sacred lake of Titicaca, formed the vanguard under Colonel Lavadenz. Buendia established his headquarters at Porvenir; while Suarez, on his famous white horse, galloped from company to company forming the line of battle and exhorting the soldiers to fight for their fatherland.

The plan appears to have been to occupy the line of railway, cut off the enemy from the water-supply at Dolores, and then force on an action at a disadvantage. The three first divisions for the attack

COLONEL ESPINAR.

General Villegas, Colonel Davila, and
vadenz, on the extreme right. In the
e Velarde and Bolognesi; and Villami
urvivors from Pisagua was on the left
th part of the two battalions of Cuzc
cho, formed a reserve. But Zubiaga and
arez were in the vanguard with the
—brave and true hearts, fit leaders of t
ry. The sun was burning fiercely.
ne in the morning. At that moment t
cowardly desertion by Daza was pass
ranks. Despairing but undaunted th
to die for the fatherland. They shou
s the general passed. *Morituri te salute*
resolved that there should be rest dur
n, for the men were dead tired and ex.
om want of food. Meanwhile Colonel
man of extraordinary nerve and great
osely inspected the enemy's line within
Ladislao Espinar was a native of Cuzc
ely thirty-eight though prematurely gre
rmed, high spirited, he was noted for h

death, and to win undying fame as the brave leader of a forlorn hope.

He reported that the enemy's position might be surprised and outflanked by the ravine of San Francisco, crossing the hill ; for that the artillery was too much in advance of the line, and without immediate protection. The light division of Lavadenz, under the guidance of Espinar, made a dash at the ravine, followed by two of Davila's battalions, at about three p.m., while Villegas occupied the *oficina* of San Francisco at the foot of the hill. Bolognesi, Caceres, and the brave Fajardo kept together a strong reserve at Porvenir. So the battle began ; but the light division was met by a tremendous fire of artillery, no less than 400 shells and grenades being hurled amongst them in their first rush. Then died the gallant young Indian officer, Mariano Mamiani, a woodsman from the Chinchona forests. Next fell the horse of the intrepid Espinar, who was leading on the men of Cuzco in the very face of the Chilian guns. Instantly he was on his feet, shouting, "To the cannons! to the cannons!" and rushing up to the very muzzles, was followed by the Ynca chivalry. The Chilian artillerymen were falling back. At that supreme moment a ball pierced the forehead of Espinar. A cry of grief and horror ran through the foremost ranks of his townsmen. The hero of Cuzco had fallen, with his feet under the invader's gun. Then a close and overpowering mass of Chilian infantry dashed down with their bayonets at the charge. The men of Cuzco long stood firm, so firm that two of them were transfixed at the same instant

... by a deluge of iron hail, while they were attacked in flank infantry, they too gave way, having from each man of the regiment thirty and eighty shells from the artillery. fell wounded in the front rank.

Disputing every foot of ground retreated down the hill, and made order to Porvenir. They were not now five in the evening. It was ; but alas ! the battle, so gallantly co

The Chilians lost 208 in killed cluding their leader, Colonel So Pisagua most of the wounded died the Peruvian dead numbered 220, the suggestive proportion ! But to the defeat was ruin. It was without food, without stores or resources of a base. There was but one thing left must be rescued from the pitiless death their country elsewhere. The Bo by way of Tarapaca to the ...



abandoning them, and arming his men with rifles. Proudly but sadly the remains of the army retreated to the village of Tarapaca.

The Chilians did not follow them. The cavalry, so brave among the poor fugitives at Jermania, were now satisfied with the capture of a few wounded at Porvenir and of the abandoned guns. The Yncas who had been over the crest of San Francisco hill, and beyond the muzzles of the Chilian guns, were left to retire unmolested. Driven back but unconquered, they were even now marching to victory.

Iquique was no longer tenable, and the town was given up to the blockading squadron. The prefect-general, Don Lopez Lavalie, went on board the English man-of-war *Shannon*, on the 20th of November, while Colonel Rios, in command of the garrison, retreated with about 600 men to join the Peruvian army at Tarapaca, bringing with him a much needed supply of ammunition.

The indefatigable Suarez had galloped to the ravine of Tarapaca in advance, to collect food for his famished troops, leaving Bolognesi in command. That veteran brought the men safely to the green oasis on the 22nd, and at length they got food and rest. Few soldiers in the world could have endured the extremities of thirst, hunger, heat, and fatigue as these poor Indians had done. Colonel Rios arrived soon afterwards with the Iquique garrison, consisting of 400 soldiers, and 200 boatmen under two gallant brothers of Piura, José Maria and Sisto Melendez. They marched no less than fifty leagues in three days, reaching Tarapaca on the 26th. These troops

were all volunteers, animated by patriotic feelings and ready to die in defence of their native province. The Loa battalion consisted entirely of coast Indians from the conquered province to the south, whom the ethnologist would take the deepest interest in for their villages of Calama and San Pedro de Atacama, the only places where the nearly extinct Atacameño language is still spoken. The other two battalions of Tarapaca and Pica were made up of patriotic and laborious coast Indians, who dreaded the recruiting, but were ready to fight as volunteers against a foreign invader. Colonel Rios, who commanded them, was a valiant and honourable chief, possessed the full confidence of his men.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PERUVIAN VICTORY AT TARAPACA.

THE Peruvian army had made a gallant fight in defence of the invaded province, but the odds were too heavy ; and the general now prepared to evacuate a position which, without supplies and without chance of succour, was untenable. Before starting on the long march across the deserts between Tarapaca and Arica, it was decided that the sorely-tried soldiers should have a short rest in the ravine where they had at last halted.

The gorge of Tarapaca has its source in the cordillera of Lirima, with the frowning volcano of Isluga, 17,000 feet above the sea, on its north flank, and the mighty peak of Lirima to the south. A stream flows down the ravine, which is lost as soon as it reaches the Tamarugal desert, and when there are thunderstorms in the mountains, great floods, called *avenidas*, carry destruction down the valley. There are green alfalfa fields on each side of the stream, and a few villages of fifteen to twenty huts along its course. High up, near the source, is Sibaya, where sheep and llamas are raised. Lower down is Mocha in a milder climate, and here a little wheat and maize are cultivated ; but the gorge is still so narrow as scarcely to

THE RAVINE OF TARAPACA.

it of a small field and a few willow-trees on either side. At Mocha dwelt the family of Quispi Socse, descendants of the Yncas, who were exempted from tribute by reason of their lineage. At Pachica, four leagues from the mouth of the ravine where the desert begins, the valley widens to 400 yards, and there is a pause of verdure. Two leagues lower down is the watering-place of Quilla-huasa, then the village of Tarapaca itself, and near the opening on to the desert the last watering-place of Huara-siña, and a few leagues more. Tarapaca is a group of mudhouses, with a small square, and an old church which was shaken down by the earthquake of May 9th, 1877. There are fig-trees and willows round it, and a few lucerne fields, but the valley is here only 600 yards wide. Quilla-huasa is a long mile above the village, and

the vanguard and first division being sent up to Pachica. There remained with General Buendia, at Tarapaca, the division of Caceres, comprising the two battalions of Cuzco and Ayacucho (called 2° *Mayo* and *Zepita*) originally numbering 1036 men on paper before the battle of San Francisco; but since terribly thinned down by losses: the division of Bolognesi numbering 880 men on paper, before the battle; the division of *Exploradores*, now a mere skeleton; 600 men from Iquique; and the artillerymen, once numbering 150. The whole number of effective fighting men, at the outside, was a little over 2000, without cavalry or artillery. But they were all staunch and true, the pick of the imperial Ynca tribe and men of the coast fighting for their homes.

The Chilean general, after hesitating for several days, at last resolved to despatch a carefully-selected force against the retreating enemy, with the intention of intercepting and dispersing the remnant. The command was given to Colonel Don Luis Arteaga, and he was accompanied by Colonel Vergara, the general's secretary, who committed the slaughter at Jermania. The force placed under his orders consisted of 2000 infantry, all picked men, 150 cavalry, and 150 artillery with ten field-guns of long range. The infantry was composed of the second regiment of the line under Colonel Ramirez, with Major Vivar as his second; the "Zapadores," under Don Ricardo Santa Cruz; and the regiment of Chacabuco.

The plan of attack was intended to effect the complete destruction of the Peruvian army at Tarapaca. For this purpose the force was divided into three

PLAN OF THE CHILIAN ATTACK.

The right, consisting of the 2nd regiment, with two guns and fifty cavalry, was to descend the ravine to the village by Huara-siña. Under Santa Cruz, with a chosen body of cavalry, and four Krupp guns, was to march to the foot of the ravine, go down to the water, and so cut off the retreat of the Peruvian army to the ravine. Then the centre, led by General Baegga himself and consisting of 900 men, was to descend upon Tarapaca and destroy the remains of the Peruvian army, which had been cut off at both ends by the divisions. A spy, named Laiseca, who had been in Tarapaca and had returned, actually went into Tarapaca and received a full report of the state of affairs. The force started from the railway station of

had arrived the night before. Facing him, and nearly over his head, was the clear-cut line of the crest of the ravine touching the blue sky, and as yet unbroken. Suddenly a muleteer galloped breathlessly up to the steps, and reported that the enemy was in force upon the heights. In quick succession came another and another messenger, with the news that the enemy was advancing up the ravine to Tarapaca. At the same time the two lieut.-colonels, Manuel Suarez and Juan Bautista Zubiaga, were talking to the officer of the guard, Don Pedro Ferrer. A sub-lieutenant, a mere lad named Daniel Osorio (killed that day), ran up in great excitement, and said that the enemy was surrounding them. Zubiaga smiled and patted him on the back. In another minute the skyline was broken by moving columns of armed men, and there was a call to arms.

Buendia and Suarez made their dispositions on the instant. They seemed to be surrounded. The division of Caceres was to climb the ravine side, and attack the enemy actually in sight—of course the division of Santa Cruz on its way to Quilla-huasa. The division of Bolognesi, with Castañon's artillerymen, was to protect the other side; while General Buendia, with the remainder of the force, was to resist the advance of the enemy up the ravine and defend Tarapaca itself. A messenger was sent to Pachica for the vanguard and first division.

Colonel Suarez, on his now famous white horse, led the troops up the steep hill, by a precipitous winding footpath. It was ten a.m. Off the path it was like scaling a wall; and on the crest, formed on level

BATTLE OF TARAPACA.

d, with rifles at the ready, and four Kru
stood the Chilian foe. Calmly, and with u
ed mien, the Yncas climbed the precipite
t. Zubiaga led on the men of Cuzco on t

His second, Benito Pardo de Figueroa,
lineage in Lima, and related to the Chil
al Blanco Encalada, was on his left. In
e were the men of Ayacucho under Mar
z. Caceres, too, was in the front line.

occupied a long half-hour. There was a sho
ph as the Yncas reached the crest. Santa Cruz
his men into skirmishing order, advanced
y, and formed a semicircle, with the two ex-
s on the edge of the ravine, and the artillery on
eft. He opened a withering fire, expecting
he Peruvians heels and down the precipice.



BATTLE OF TARAPACA.

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Santa Cruz fell back, and formed another line at right angles with the ravine ; in vain the whole centre division, led by Arteaga himself, came to his help. They continued, though fighting bravely for a long hour, to give way. Isaac Recabárren, recovered of his wound received at Pisagua, had taken the place of the dead heroes, and gallantly led the charges. But alas! the best blood of Peru was being poured forth along this path of victory. Pardo de Figueroa, and his brother Francisco, had fallen. Carlos Odiaga, lying dangerously ill in Tarapaca, sprang from his bed, by a last effort climbed the height, and was killed in the thickest of the fight. Poor young Daniel Osorio, who brought the news in hot excitement that morning, was dead ; and Meneses and Torico, and the young brother of the gallant Caceres, all dead. By 11.15 a.m. each of the Chilians had fired 150 rounds. Seeing the advance of Arteaga, Colonel Rios, with the patriots of the coast, rushed up to the rescue. He fell mortally wounded ; and both the brothers Melendez, who came to avenge the death of Grau, the hero of Angamos, were killed, fighting by the side of Rios. The Krupp guns of Arteaga's division kept up a deadly fire on the Peruvians climbing up the hill-side.

But it was all of no avail. The Yncas were in earnest now ; for once they were on equal terms, and the mixed race must find its level. At noon the other Krupp guns were captured, and the Chilians were beaten all along the line. Fire was opened upon them by Captain Manuel Carrera from their own field-guns. The victory of the Peruvians on the "Cuesta

de la Visagra" was secured. The Chilians fled towards a sandy hill called the "Cerro de la Menta" about a mile to the westward, in front of Huara-siña. Their retreat was only prevented from being converted into a rout by the cavalry under Villagra which had watered the horses at Quilla-huasa, and now protected the fugitives. Colonel Caceres received the felicitations of the chief of the staff on the field of battle.

Meanwhile General Buendia was engaged in the ravine, with the division under Ramirez. The officer, guided by the spy Laiseca, advanced from Huara-siña with the second regiment of the line and two Krupp guns, intending to occupy Tarapaca. Hearing the fire of Santa Cruz on the heights, he

The Chilians in the ravine began to fall back at the same time as their comrades on the heights. In their flight they left their colonel behind, mortally wounded. The standard of the regiment was captured by Mariano Santos, a native of Acomayo. They never stopped until they reached Huara-siña, several taking refuge in roadside huts. At the watering-place they encountered Arteaga, Vergara, Santa Cruz, and the fugitives from the heights.

Fortunately for the Chilians they had an effective body of cavalry, while the Peruvians had none. There was also a detachment under Major Echanéz, which had been sent to attack Bolognesi on the hill-slopes, but had failed to do so. These men had not been engaged, and had refreshed themselves at the watering-place of Huara-siña. They formed a rallying pivot. The leaders had apparently lost their heads; but there was a little old man in the artillery who had risen from the ranks, named Benavides. Mounted on a mule, he gathered the unwounded men together, cheered them up with dry, comic speeches, and got them to face the advancing enemy, supported by charges of cavalry. The division of Cáceres had been fighting for several hours, and the men were exhausted. Benavides not only rallied the Chilians, but gained several hundred yards of ground. While Arteaga and the other chiefs sat down to breakfast, the men got water, and the wounded were attended to and collected by the brave Dr. Kidd, a native of York. At 3.15 p.m. Colonel Arteaga began his meal. Ten minutes afterwards he was effectually disturbed.

PERUVIAN VICTORY.

message to the vanguard at Pachica, which
went off by General Buendia in the forenoon,
arrived until two p.m. The troops, about 1000
at once set out. Colonel Davila, with the
Puno under Manuel Chamorro, ascended the
; while Herrera, with the hunters of Cuzco
Fajardo, marched down the ravine. This suc-
completed the victory. The Peruvians advanced
to shoulder, firing as they came. The
s did not even stop to receive them. Colonel
a gave the order for the whole force to retreat.
o of mules had just brought him supplies of
nd water, and with this consolation, and two
en guns, he accepted his defeat, and marched
ver the Pampa de Tamarugal. If the Peruvians
have concluded, if their ammunition had not

efforts to save the province of Tarapaca, began its sad and weary march to Arica on the following day, with fifty-two Chilian prisoners. That night a full moon rose over the volcano of Isluga, and lighted them on their way. Their route was by what is called the "altos," along the skirts of the cordillera. The first rest was in the gorge of Aroma; the next at Camiña, 6000 feet above the sea, where there are green clover-fields, vines and olives, and *huacas*, or burial-places of the Ynca ancestry. At Camiña there was a halt of a day, for before them was the long desert march to Camarones. At length Arica was reached on the 18th of December. The success of the retreat was mainly due to the exertions of Sub-Prefect Felipe Rosas, in collecting provisions.

General Buendia and Colonel Suarez on their arrival were very unfairly put under arrest, and ordered to be tried for the loss of the province. They ought to have been received in a very different way. But they were soon released by superior authority, fully reinstated, and entrusted with important commands.

When all the difficulties of the position are fairly considered—the absence of food and supplies of all kinds, the destruction of all means of communication with any base, the impossibility of receiving succour—it must be allowed that General Buendia adopted the proper course when he decided upon leaving the province after the failure of his brilliant assault on the hill of San Francisco. He thus saved the flower of his army, and did the best possible service to his country under the circumstances. Even to do this he had not only to fight a battle, but to gain a victory.

COST OF VICTORY.

It is terrible to think of the cost of that victory—of all the precious lives that were lost, of the grief and anguish that was caused. Chile has won, and she has got the manure she coveted. Peru has lost not the province only, but the flower of her youth—her noblest and best. Sorrow and mourning spread over the valleys of the Andes. Yet there was consolation. Her lost ones were not conquering soldiers; they fell in a just and holy cause—the defence of their native land.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT PRADO TO LIMA. 171

CHAPTER X.

NICOLAS DE PIÉROLA AS SUPREME CHIEF OF PERU
—GENERAL CAMPERO, PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA.

THE loss of Tarapaca led to revolutionary changes in the Governments both of Peru and Bolivia. General Prado seems to have despaired of success with the means at his disposal. He has shown that he is personally brave by his conduct in 1880, when the Spanish fleet attacked Callao. He has qualities which attracted many warm and faithful friends to him, and in quiet times he might have filled his post with credit. But he was incapable of facing a great emergency.

The President handed over the command of the Peruvian troops at Lima and Tacna to Admiral Don Lizardo Montero, and embarked on board an English mail steamer on the 28th of November. Returning to Lima, he resumed office as President, relieving the Vice-President, General La Puente, of the duties which he had temporarily performed. Three days afterwards, on December 2nd, a letter was published, in which the President announced his return. He declared his determination to repair the disasters which the arms of Peru had sustained and that he would utilize the abundant resources of the country

DESERTION OF PRESIDENT PRADO.

his object, until the hour arrived for fulfilling his duties as a soldier.

After the publication of this letter, the people of the country were naturally amazed to hear that the President had suddenly, and without warning, abandoned his post in its direst necessity. He embarked on the mail steamer bound for Panama, and the following decree was published in the morning after his departure :—

Fernando Ignacio Prado, Constitutional President of the Republic. Inasmuch as I am authorized to leave the country by a legislative resolution of May 1878, and very urgent and important matters requiring my presence abroad, and it being my duty and desire to do all I can in favour of the

by any other less worthy motive. Yet nothing can excuse this sudden desertion of his post.

General Prado is, nevertheless, the hero of the 2nd of May, 1866, the day on which the Spanish fleet was repulsed from Callao. The most popular writer in Chile has declared Prado to be one of the loyal and honoured friends of that country, and the most generous subscriber to the works of the Paseo de Santa Lucia at Santiago. "It seemed right that such noble disinterestedness should be recognized by the erection of a monument which, while it was a memorial to General Prado, should also serve as a national tribute, on the part of Chile, to one of the most noble deeds in the annals of America. Such was the defence of Callao against the Spanish fleet by General Prado."¹ Thus it was resolved to erect a monument in memory of the action of May 2nd, on the height of Santa Lucia, in the capital of Chile. Until the magnanimous feeling which suggested this act returns to the Chilean people they will continue to be losers by reason of their "glorious" war.

Once more the aged and infirm Vice-President, General La Puerta, assumed office. The Minister of War was General Don Manuel Gonzalez de La Coteria, an educated officer who has travelled in Europe. He is an incorrigible intriguer, mistrusted by his superiors, but a favourite with the men. He is a native of Piura, of good family, and began his military career as a cadet in 1868. La Coteria was resolved to maintain the constitutional government in power if

¹ "El Paseo de Santa Lucia. Lo que es i lo que debera ser," "Segunda Memoria." (Santiago, 1873.)

NICOLAS DE PIEROLA.

, but Lima was in a state of excitement and suppressed anger. All through the day after president's flight great crowds assembled in the
Next day, in the afternoon, Colonel Arguedas, barracks of the Inquisition Square, refused to orders to send a detachment to the palace. His men broke out into mutiny. La Coteria marched against the insurgent troops, and a heavy fire was opened upon his followers from the house-tops. He fled to the palace, and soon afterwards Don Nicolas de Pierola, at the head of another insurgent band, appeared in the great square, and there commenced firing. Altogether sixty men were killed and 200 wounded. The armed populace now declared openly for revolution, and Pierola placed himself at the head of the movement.



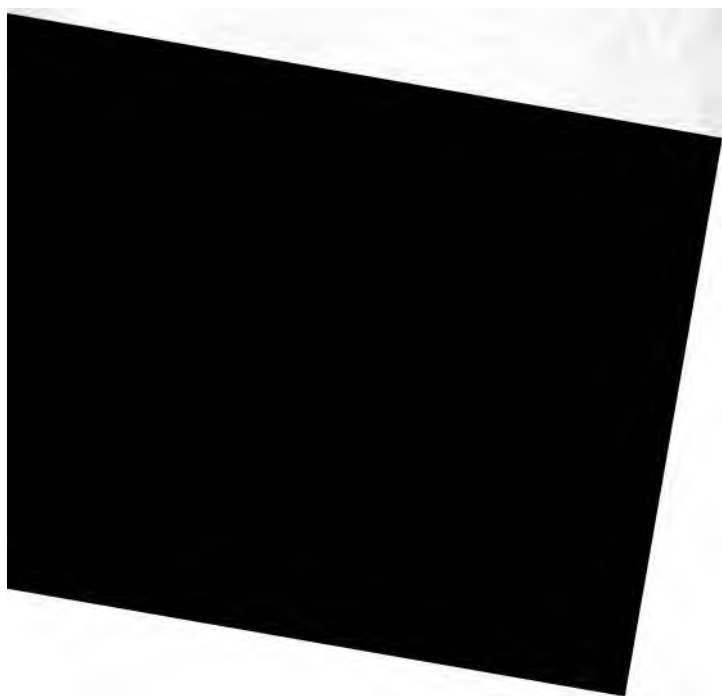
on the 5th of January, 1839, the son of the learned naturalist, whose honourable career has already been noticed.¹ His father, though Finance Minister under Castilla, was strictly honest, and died poor. He brought up his son in the same habits of purity and thrift. But he died when the lad was barely seventeen, and the young Nicolas became a second father to his little brothers and sisters. His protector and tutor was Dr. Huerta, now Bishop of Arequipa, who was then rector of the seminary of Santo Toribio at Lima. Of his brothers Emilio was a naturalist like his father, and died in 1879. Exequiel is in the artillery, and Carlos distinguished himself by his gallantry in the defence of Lima. Don Nicolas is married to a granddaughter of Agustin Iturbide, the ill-starred Emperor of Mexico, and their son, aged about eighteen, was by his father's side at the battle of Chorrillos.

Pierola was educated at Santo Toribio, but he decided upon a legal career, and, becoming an advocate in 1860, he founded a review called *El Progreso Catolico*. In 1864 he became editor of *El Tiempo*, in which periodical he defended the administration of President Pezet, so that he fell with his patron when Prado's insurrection was successful. He travelled for some time in Europe. President Balta appointed Pierola to the ministry of finance on January 5th, 1869; and he shares with his chief the credit of the great public works that were executed or projected, and the discredit of the ruinous loans. During the subsequent administrations of Pardo and

¹ See page 46.



As a conductor of the war the Bolivians had selected the best man their country contained, in Na Campero ; while Nicolas de Pierola was endowed with ability, untiring energy, and courage, and, in her d struggle, he served Peru well and faithfully.





nistration. Don Nemesio Orbegoso, the Minister of the Interior, is a son of the former President, and had been Prefect of his native town of Truxillo. Colonel Miguel Iglesias, who took charge of the war department, is a wealthy landed proprietor at Caxamarca, with a character for probity and for stoutness of heart. He afterwards brilliantly maintained his reputation for valour in the moment of his country's extremity, on the Morro Solar.¹

The change in the government of Bolivia took place under different circumstances. Ever since his desertion of the army of Tarapaca, and his retreat from Camarones, his own troops had felt ashamed of their leader. This man is one of the worst public characters that has been churned up to the surface in the caldron of Bolivian revolution. Hilarion Daza was of low origin, born at Sucre or Chuquisaca. His father's name, which for some reason of his own he dropped, was Grossoli. Young Daza was brought up to an idle life, and so he continued until the revolution of Linares, when he took service under some military chief, and in 1862 was made a sub-lieutenant. Another change got him his captaincy, and returning to Sucre, he led the life of a conspirator. In 1864 Daza obtained the rank of major by joining Melgarejo in his successful revolution. General Nicanor Flores and the poet Nestor Galindo, author of a volume of sonnets entitled "Lagrimas," rose against the tyranny of Melgarejo in 1865, but they were defeated. A dark suspicion hangs over the name of Daza in con-

¹ See page 243.

RAID ON MOQUEGUA.

along the beach for a short distance, and then a little east of north. The defences consisted of twenty rifled guns, ten planted on the Morro, and five in forts on the beach north of the town, called *San Mayo*, *Santa Rosa*, and *San José*. The accom-
panying Captain Camilo Carrillo, of the Peruvian navy, was com-
mandant of the batteries. The harbour was guarded by the monitor, *Manco Capac*, commanded by Cap-
tain José Sanchez Lagomarsino, was moored under the protection of the forts. There was also a torpedo
brigade on the island of Alacran, com-
manded by Lorenzo Prado, a son of the President. The
Chilian blockading squadron had not been many days at
Arica roadstead before the defenders made an attempt
to destroy the corvettes *O'Higgins* and *Esmeralda*
by means of a steam launch, armed with a



ACTION WITH THE "HUASCAR."

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locomotives, and embarked again on the 2nd of January. The object appears to have been to strike terror, and to show how suddenly and unexpectedly a Chilean force could make its appearance.

On the 27th of February, 1880, the Chilean commander sent the ironclad *Huascar* closer in towards Arica, for the purpose of reconnoitring the forts and batteries. On getting within range, fire was opened upon her by the guns on the Morro, and by the *Manco Capac*, and a desultory action ensued, which lasted for about an hour, when the *Huascar* retired out of range. Soon afterwards the Chileans observed a train full of soldiers about to start for Tacna. So the blockading squadron again steamed in to shell the train, which brought about a second engagement. This time the *Huascar* was struck by a shell which killed seven and wounded nine officers and men, including two lieutenants. The *Manco Capac* then got under weigh, and the *Huascar* once more steamed in towards her adversary. On nearing the harbour-defence monitor, the captain of the *Huascar* observed that she had a torpedo-boat alongside, so he renounced his first intention of attempting to ram, and ordered the helm to be put hard over, so as to increase his distance. At that moment a shell from the *Manco Capac* struck the mizen-mast of the *Huascar*, exploded, and blew the captain, named Thomson, literally to pieces. The first lieutenant continued the action, assisted by the *Magallanes*, for an hour longer, when the *Manco Capac* returned to her anchorage. During these engagements the *Huascar* discharged 116 projectiles, 35 from the eight-inch guns in her

DASHING PERUVIAN EXPLOIT.

and 81 from her 40-pounders, besides firing
ands from the Hotchkiss and Gatling guns.
Agallanes was struck three times in her hull,
Huascar received a shot in her hull which
her to leak badly. Two days afterwards the
s bombarded the town of Arica with her soli-
nch Armstrong, at the amazing distance of
rds, the *Huascar* joining her later in the day.
s continued for five days, the *Angamos* hurl-
projectiles from her huge gun. Much terror
sed to the inhabitants, but as the houses are
large sun-dried bricks, called *adobes*, the in-
ey sustained were comparatively unimportant.
February passed away, and during the month
ch the little Peruvian navy, consisting of one
corvette, added another daring feat to its



this powerful fleet would not venture within range of the guns in the Muelle. The mine boats, however, respected distance in good form, at which range their firing was not very effective. Afterwards the two torpedo-boats closed to good range, where some better practice was made. A shell from the *Leona* burst over the *Tuon*, wounding twenty and killing two men. At five p.m. the Chileans raised anchor and stood to the southward in company thinking that the *Tuon* would attempt to escape in that direction. Captain Villavicencio, however, observed their very unintelligent movements, abruptly signalled out of the anchorage, and steamed full speed to the south, maintaining a clear lead of four miles. He was immediately pursued, but with such a start he would laugh at his enemies, who were soon out of sight. So the *Tuon* returned safely to Callao.

On the 24th of April a Chilean squadron, consisting of the *Esmeralda*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Riveros, the *Huáscar*, the *Argentine*, the *Pilcomayo*, and the *Albatros*, proceeded northwards towards Callao. Remaining out of sight, a torpedo-boat was sent in at 1.30 a.m. of the 25th, to attempt the destruction of the *Tuon*, as she lay alongside the mole or *barraza*. The attempt failed in consequence of booms and other obstructions which had been placed around the ship, and another attempt next day was equally fatal. In the forenoon of the 10th the British fleet arrived in the bay, and officially notified the blockade to the Peruvian authorities and to foreign representatives. From that date Callao was closely blockaded by the enemy for nine months.

DEFENCES OF CALLAO.

tral merchant ships were warned to leave the
s within eight days, after which time the Chilian
iral declared that he would feel himself at liberty
ombard the town.

Callao is built along a spit of land and on the shore
large bay facing north, two lines of railroad con
ing it with Lima, a distance of eight miles over a
n which rises slightly to the foot of the maritime
illeras. The spit is separated from the high and
en island of San Lorenzo by a channel called
"Boqueron." Callao is the headquarters of the
lish Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the
pany has works consisting of steam cranes for
ing and unloading, iron and brass foundries, arti
s' shops with steam power, and store-houses
ring an area of 60,000 square yards. Callao has

north of the town, the other on the spit to the south, each with two 500-pounder Armstrongs. Between them were forts "Ayacucho" and "Santa Rosa," with two 500-pounder Blakeley guns on each. Besides the heavy guns there were six smaller batteries called "Maypu," "Provisional," "Zepita," "Abtao," "Pichincha," and "Independencia," with two, five, eight, six, four, and six 32-pounders respectively. These small guns were of very little use.

The *Atahualpa* (harbour defence monitor) and the *Union*, with three school ships and some transports, were moored inside the *darsena*; and the Peruvians had a Herreschoff torpedo-boat and several steam launches. But a fatal mistake was made in not having fortified the island of San Lorenzo, which became the headquarters of the blockading squadron.

Thus the desolating work continued, and now the Chilians had arrived to extend havoc and destruction over this thriving and important commercial seaport. On the 22nd and 23rd of April they bombarded Callao at ranges varying from 5000 to 7000 yards, firing 127 shot and shell; the Peruvian guns returning the fire with 170. But the long range rendered this attack comparatively harmless.

Don Nicolas de Pierola, as the Peruvian ironclads were lost to the country, turned his attention to the careful organization of a torpedo brigade. He caused to be launched several floating mechanical torpedoes on McEvoy's plan of a vibrating weight releasing a trigger. Some were placed in the Boqueron passage, in the hope that the current would carry them down to the Chilian guard-ship. Two of these torpedoes

were found by the Chilian steamer *Amazonas*, floating just below the surface. One was sunk by firing at it with rifles, but the other was secured, and towed to San Lorenzo, where it exploded directly it touched the ground, with such force that the brass lid belonging to it was sent flying into the air to a height of over 150 feet. The violence of the explosion led to the supposition that it was charged with about 100 lbs. of dynamite. It was of a cylindrical shape, the outer shell being of copper. A wheel was fixed at one end, so arranged as to revolve on coming in contact with any heavy body.

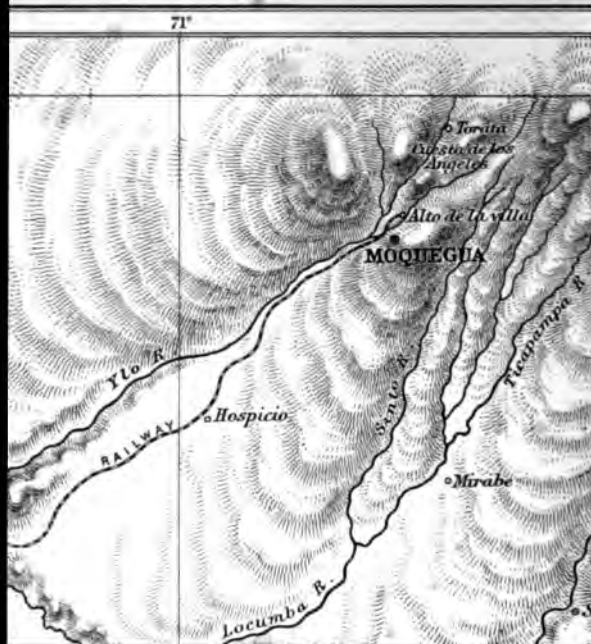
In revenge for these attempts Admiral Riveros again bombarded Callao during the afternoon of the 10th of May. The squadron fired 400 projectiles

countries could have done to each other if it had not been for the means of destruction supplied to them by England, Germany, and the United States. The *Fresia* and *Janequeo* were of steel, with five watertight compartments, seventy feet long, and with a speed of eighteen knots. The *Janequeo* was fitted with three McEvoy patent duplex outrigger torpedoes, one on a boom rigged out on the stern, the others on side-swinging booms. These two boats also carried a Hotchkiss machine gun each. The *Guacoldo* was another of these boats, built in America for the Peruvian Government, and sent out by the Isthmus of Panama. She was captured by the Chilian transport *Amazonas* on her voyage to Callao. Two more, the *Colo-colo* and *Tucapel*, were of a smaller class, built on the Thames by Thornycroft, and armed with outrigger torpedoes and machine guns. These boats, in consequence of their great speed, were used to keep watch over the Peruvian ships at night, and were regarded as the eyes of the blockading squadron during the dark hours. They were in charge of energetic and intelligent officers, whose vigilance during the long blockade was unceasing.

The *Janequeo* was commanded by Lieutenant Senorét, and the *Guacoldo* by Lieutenant Goñi. These two boats were cruising in company and reconnoitring the entrance to the docks early in the morning of the 25th of May in pitch darkness, when they suddenly found themselves close to a Peruvian steam launch, the *Independencia*, commanded by Lieutenant Galvez, and manned by a few soldiers with a mitrailleuse. The launch turned to re-enter the *darsena*.

closely pursued by the *Fanequeo*. On nearing his adversary Lieutenant Senorét tried to destroy the launch with his stern torpedo, but failing to place it in contact, he attempted, as the two boats sheered outwards from each other, to bring his port swinging torpedo into action. The boats at this time were so close that there was no room for the spar to swing out. Imagining, however, that it was in contact with his opponent's hull, and sufficiently far from his own, Lieutenant Senorét pressed the firing key of the battery and exploded the torpedo. At the same time Lieutenant Galvez threw a 100 lb. case of powder on the sloping deck of the *Fanequeo*, and exploded it by firing his revolver. This caused the immediate destruction of the torpedo-boat. She filled





CHAPTER XII.

THE TACNA CAMPAIGN.

THE Chilians had now conquered and occupied the coveted nitrate provinces, the annexation of which was the real object of the war, and they had destroyed the Peruvian fleet. All reasonable pretext for further operations, involving bloodshed and destruction, had ceased to exist. The continuation of such work was unnecessary for the invader's avowed objects. But a nation that once enters upon a career of glory and ambition will not readily desist. Success is apt to blunt and often to destroy the moral sense. So it was with Chile. The conquerors of the Tarapaca province determined to extend their desolating inroads over the more northern Peruvian departments of Tacna and Moquegua; and to destroy the allied army assembled at Tacna.

The plan was for the invading forces to effect a landing to the northward, so as to cut off the allies from all communications, and then fall upon them in their isolated position. With complete command of the sea, and superiority in every military point of view, there was little difficulty. A fleet of sixteen transports and men-of-war was assembled at Pisagua, and 10,000 men were embarked on the 24th of

February, 1880. They were put on shore at Ylo and Pacocha two days afterwards, and on the 28th an additional force of 4000 men was landed. On the 8th of March 2000 men, led by Colonel Orozimbo Barbosa, were disembarked at the port of Islay further north. They marched thence to Mollendo the port of Arequipa, and committed the most useless and deplorable acts of destruction. Telegraph works, rolling stock, railroad, and the fine new mole were all demolished. The marauders returned to Ylo on March 14th.

General Don Manuel Baquedano was now appointed to the command of the Chilean invading army, to succeed General Escala. Ylo is connected with the town of Moquegua by a railroad, and at that time there was a small Peruvian force, commanded by Andres Gamarra, in a strong position near the little town



same position was occupied by Pierola, in his insurrection against the government of President Pardo, in 1874. But General Buendia, who was the adviser of Señor Pardo, knew that the failure of Alvarado, in 1823, was due to his having confined his movements to an attack in front. He, therefore, sent Montero, the present admiral, by a long round to make a simultaneous assault in the rear. These tactics were successful, and Pierola was entirely defeated.

The Chilean general, in his attack on Colonel Gamarra, faithfully copied the plan of President Pardo's adviser. On the 20th of March his troops occupied Moquegua; and he ordered the volunteer regiment of Copiapo to scale the heights on the right of the Peruvian position; while a thousand men under Colonel Muñoz, made a long round to fall upon the Peruvian left rear. Baquedano then got his artillery into position, to open fire on the zigzag road in front of Gamarra's entrenchment. At dawn, on the 22nd of March, the Peruvians found themselves fiercely assaulted by the Copiapo men, on their right flank; while their reserve was as unexpectedly attacked in rear by Muñoz. At the same moment a storm of shell was showered upon the defenders from the Chilean field-guns. For more than an hour the Peruvian soldiers, though overmatched and surrounded, steadily held their ground. At length they fell back, leaving twenty-eight killed and many wounded on the field. Torata was occupied by the Chileans on the same day, but subsequently abandoned. The immediate object of Baquedano was to close the roads by which the army at Tacna could communicate with

MARCH OF THE CHILIANS TO TACNA.

rest of Peru, and receive supplies or reinforcements.

Preparations were then made for the advance against the allied army at Tacna. From Ylo the distance of eighty miles is occupied by a desert intersected by two narrow but fertile valleys, called Cumbra and Sama. Carts were landed for carrying arms, provisions, forage, and supplies of water for the mules. While these preparations were being made Colonel Vergara, the hero of the butchery at Jejeña, got a second opportunity of distinguishing himself by swooping down upon another body of half-bravely mounted Peruvians under Colonel Tacain. On the 17th of April, his cavalry once more annihilated the poor wretches who fled before him, killing about 150, and leaving the dead bodies

desolate wildernesses, was in a most difficult position. Tacna is a town situated on the Pacific side of the Andes, in a fertile plain running north and south between two ranges of hills. The high road to Bolivia passes through it and winds along over the mountains. Tacna, with its seaport of Arica, is the outlet for Bolivian commerce, and, previous to the desolating Chilian invasion, they were both very thriving places. Tacna had a population of 14,000 souls.

When President Prado deserted his post, he left the Peruvian army in command of Admiral Montero. The career of this ambitious officer had been one of intrigue and adventure. Lizardo Montero is a native of Piura, a fellow-townsmen of Miguel Grau, and like Grau he adopted the sea as a profession. He is first heard of when General Vivanco began a revolt against the government of Castilla, in 1856. At that time the *Apurimac* frigate was the largest vessel in the Peruvian navy, and she was lying at anchor off Arica. While her captain, a rough old Chilian seaman named Salcedo, was on shore, the crew led by young Montero mutinied, declared for Vivanco, and steamed away, leaving Salcedo storming on the beach. Montero at once went to Islay, then the port of Arequipa, and took possession. In the following year, Castilla besieged Vivanco in Arequipa, but the daring Montero, after a hard street-fight, took Arica, so that the President was cut off from his communications both at Islay and Arica. When Vivanco was beaten, Montero surrendered the *Apurimac* and succeeded in making his peace. Since then he has always been

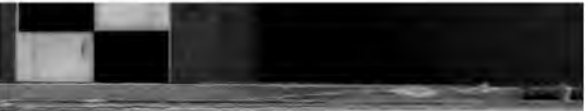
THE BOLIVIAN LEADERS.

minent. Don Manuel Pardo rewarded him for his excellent services in putting down the rebellion of Pierola in 1874, by placing him at the head of the army. In 1876 he was the candidate for the presidency against Prado, and when the war broke out he was Senator for his native town of Piura. In his fidelity to the best interests of Peru in her great need, and in his zealous efforts to organize an efficient force at Tacna, Montero has atoned for the turbulence of his earlier career. He is married to Doña Rosa Elias, daughter of the wealthy family of vine-growers at Arequipa and Yca. The admiral's army consisted of the remnant of the heroes of Tarapaca, and such recruits as had since been collected. Pierola sent a friend of his own as Prefect of Tacna, with political powers at which a factious man might have taken offence. This

was composed of three volunteer regiments of young patriots from the towns of Chuquisaca, La Paz, and Cochabamba ; commanded respectively by Colonels Saravia, Pinto, and Camacho. The rest of the army was in four divisions ; but a large proportion had already suffered severely in the Tarapaca campaign.

General Campero placed complete and deserved confidence in Colonel Camacho ; and on the 19th of April, the President arrived from Bolivia to assume the command in chief. Admiral Montero, with the Peruvians, then became second in command ; while Camacho was second in the Bolivian army. Campero held a review of the allied army on the 22nd, and was well satisfied with its appearance, but he deplored the total absence of all means of transport. This necessitated exclusively defensive tactics. The artillery also was very defective ; and there were no arrangements for obtaining information. The army only numbered 10,000 men on paper, and of these 2000 formed the garrison of Arica. A battalion of Indians from the President's native province of Tarija, called "Chorolque," numbering about 1000 men, arrived early in May. But the total of actual fighting-men did not exceed 9000, against 14,000 Chilians.

Considering the great superiority of the Chilian army in numbers, in cavalry, and above all in artillery, General Campero resolved to select a good defensive position and await an assault. Tacna is bounded on the north-west by a number of arid hills of heavy sand, which makes the ascent difficult. Here he hoped he might be able to select a position where the enemy's cavalry would be useless, and which



ALLIED POSITION BEFORE TACNA.

ld offer advantages in resisting an attack. After
ng and careful examination of the ground, he
ed the encampment to a small plateau which
inated the adjacent plain. The flanks of this
tion were defended by deep ravines, there was a
p glacis in front, and the approach to Tacna was
manded. Some rough field-defences were thrown
and each soldier was supplied with a sack to fill
sand, so that he could quickly form a shelter
nst rifle firing. In these dispositions of his small
e Campero showed himself to be an able strategist.

But he only assumed the command when
too late. In disposing his army in line of battle
general entrusted the centre to Colonel Cas-
o, who commanded a volunteer regiment com-
d of the enthusiastic youth of Chuquisaca. T

cavalry enabled him to make a reconnaissance in force to within gunshot of Campero's position, while the allied general was unable to advance beyond the line of his outposts. On the 25th of May the Chilians encamped within six miles of Tacna.

On the 26th Baquedano advanced his army, with rifle skirmishers on each flank, to a position well outside the range of his enemy's artillery. Here he stationed a reserve under Colonel Muñoz. At ten a.m. he opened a tremendous fire from his long 12-pounder Krupp guns, which have a range of 4000 yards. They did their fell work with deadly precision, cutting up and demoralizing the defenders of the position long before their few short-range guns could return the fire. For a long hour this artillery fire had to be endured,—a severe trial to the men. The Chilean infantry was then formed in four divisions, each composed of 2400 men. The first, under Colonel Amengual, was the first to become engaged, attacking the extreme left of the allied position. The two next, led by Amunategui and Barcelo, assaulted the allied centre; while the fourth, under Barbosa, the marauder of Islay and Mollendo, attacked Montero on the right.

The weakest point of the allied position was on the left, where Camacho led; and it was to this point that Baquedano directed the largest assaulting column. At noon the battle had become general all along the line; the Chilean artillery continuing a plunging fire over the heads of the infantry, and especially concentrating it on the allied left. The brave Aymara Indians and the gallant young volunteers held their own unmoved, undaunted either by the long and

trying bombardment or by the constantly renewed charges of the Chilian infantry. At length, decimated by the terrible fire, and with the poor boys of Cochabamba, the "Libres del Sur," as they called themselves, almost annihilated, the left wing gave ground. Campero immediately sent up the reserves to reinforce it, and the combat was continued with renewed ardour. For a moment there was a bright flash of hope.³ The Chilian column now wavered, and was hurled down the hill to the point where the assault commenced. But the advantage could not be secured, owing to a protecting charge of cavalry, and to a renewed fire of artillery. The infantry re-formed, and again dashed up the hill. For two long hours the heroic Aymaras, against all the



Perez fell mortally wounded. The slaughter among the brave Indians was most grievous.

General Campero fell back to Tacna, hoping to organize a second resistance. But this was soon found to be impossible, and he continued his retreat, with the remnant of his army in good order. This is proved by their having brought away two field-guns, though the rest were lost. On the 27th Campero rested his men at Corocoro, where he received the gratifying news of his election as Constitutional President of Bolivia, and next day he continued the march to La Paz. Montero, with the Peruvians, retired by way of Torata. Sadly the victors of Tarapaca now retreated with their numbers still more thinned. Brave Fajardo had been slain at the battle of Tacna. There were many other losses, for 147 officers had fallen, and, in their deaths, they refuted the calumny that Peruvians will not fight. Sad and heart-broken, the gallant knot of survivors strove to encourage their long-suffering companions in arms. Their anguish could not be repressed altogether. Some expression of it was wrung from them. "I confess," wrote Colonel Caceres, in his report, "that I have had the weakness to weep over so terrible a disaster. Better for me to have shown my patriotism and devotion to duty by the sacrifice of my life." Brave heart! How far more noble are the sorrowing words torn from the very heart of a patriot struggling against hope in a losing cause, than the vulgar boasting of a conqueror! The conqueror may wait but for a

¹ *La Paz*, 1892, p. 100. *La Paz*, 1892, p. 100. *La Paz*, 1892, p. 100.

moment. Soon the survivors were again rallying to strike another blow in defence of their fatherland.

The allied army had fought a good fight.⁴ Their inferiority in numbers, in drill and experience—and, above all, in artillery and cavalry—told fatally against them. If there had been anything like equality in these respects, the heights of Tarapaca tell clearly how different would have been the result. The defeat of Tacna was a great calamity. A victory of the imperial races—of the Quichuas and Aymaras—would have prevented unspeakable bloodshed and misery in the near future. But it was not to be.

Great efforts had been made to send succour to the allied army at Tacna before it was too late ; but the trackless deserts intervened. The command of the sea

bourhood of Tacna, a division of the Chilian army, under the command of the marauder Barbosa, was sent to attack and occupy the town of Torata early in July. This involved a march of about forty miles to the northward. The object of the expedition was to disperse any small bodies of the allied army that might have assembled, and to deprive them of a rendezvous. The place was defended by a few Peruvian soldiers led by Colonel Prado, a nephew of the President, who were dispersed by the Chilians with a loss of twenty-nine killed and three wounded. This extraordinary proportion of killed to wounded, which was generally the case after one of these encounters, shows the savage way in which the Chilians conducted the war.

A few days after the Chilians had occupied Tacna, General Baquedano began his operations for the assault and capture of the seaport of Arica. On the 2nd of June 4000 Chilians, under Colonel Lagos, preceded by four squadrons of cavalry, started for Chacalluta, a small village within easy reach of Arica, whence it had been arranged that the attack should be made. The arrival of these troops naturally caused great excitement and consternation among the inhabitants of Arica. Many took refuge in the Azapa valley, and a number of women and children sought protection on board the neutral men-of-war in the roadstead. There they remained, helpless and horrified spectators of the closing act in the bloody Chilian drama.

At the commencement of the war, Arica, which was much more populous before the great earthquakes of 1868 and 1877, numbered about 3000 in-

bitants. To the south the Morro is 700 feet high with a perpendicular sea-face. It is the western termination of a ridge which forms the southern boundary of the Azapa valley. Two sand-bag forts, each with four small guns, were constructed on the ridge and on the Morro itself there was a fort containing the heavy guns, the largest being a 150-pound Armstrong. A few Gatling guns had also been placed in position on the summit. North of the town were the three batteries, close to the sea-shore called Santa Rosa, 2° de Mayo, and San José. In the two latter there was one heavy gun, and in San José were two 150-pounders. Shelter trenches extended from the beach towards the valley of Azapa with earthworks and sand-bag defences. Under the forts was the monitor *Manco Capac*.

wounded in the defence of his own province. Colonel Inclan of Tacna, Arias, Varela, and the three Cornejos, also rallied round Colonel Bolognesi. Admiral Montero himself would have been there, if his retreat in the direction of Arica had not been cut off by the Chilians. The garrison consisted of 300 artillery apprentices in the forts, and about 1400 riflemen, mostly volunteers, besides the men of the *Independencia*.

General Baquedano established his headquarters at Chacullata, and posted his powerful artillery in positions suited for covering the assaulting parties. On the 5th of June he sent a flag of truce into the town with a summons for unconditional surrender. This demand was indignantly refused by Colonel Bolognesi, after consultation with his officers; and the Chilian general gave orders for the artillery to open fire, and continue during the rest of the day. On the 6th the fleet, consisting of the *Cochrane* iron-clad, *Magellanes*, *Covadonga*, and *Loa*, commenced a bombardment of Arica, which was answered by the *Manco Capac*, and the shore batteries. During this engagement both the *Covadonga* and the *Cochrane* were struck by shell from the guns of the Morro and the *Manco Capac*. The *Covadonga* received two shots between wind and water, and had to be sent to Pisagua for repairs. In the battery of the *Cochrane*, whilst they were loading one of the heavy guns on the starboard side, a shell from the Morro entered the port at which the gun was being worked in a downward direction, and, bursting at the muzzle, not only ignited the charge (fifty pounds of pebble powder) which had just been put into the gun, but

ASSAULT OF ARICA.

the spare charge which was in the powder-rear. So fatal were the consequences of this combination of explosions, that twenty-eight men were seriously injured, seven of whom afterwards

The Chilean general entrusted the operations connected with the assault of the forts to Colonel Pedro

He had 4000 men, besides cavalry and artillery. He told off 1000 men to attack the three batteries on the beach to the north, 2000 to the Morro and the sand-bags in rear, and 1000 as reserve. All the works had been erected for the purpose of being used to seaward, and there were no defences on the inshore faces, while the forts below the Morro were merely lines of defence. The Chileans had an overpowering supe-

having cut the sand-bags, rushed up the Morro by the inland or easiest ascent, and were received by a rifle-fire from the fort ; but they quickly climbed the low parapet in vastly superior force. The Chilian soldiers behaved like savages, killing ruthlessly, and giving no quarter. When the officers saw that the fort was taken, they raised a white flag on the point of a sword and grouped themselves round a gun, as if to die on the altar-steps of their unhappy country. Here stood Bolognesi, Moore, and Alfonso Ugarte. The Chilians slaughtered them without mercy. Bolognesi was pierced by a rifle-ball, and his brains were then beaten out. Ugarte was killed, and the body hurled over the cliff into the sea. The heart-broken mother offered \$1000 for even a scrap of the clothes of her heroic son. But nothing was ever found. The whole affair, from the commencement, was little better than a massacre. Indeed, the Chilian historian himself compares it to the massacre perpetrated by Pizarro at Caxamarca. As many as 600 of the brave defenders of the forts were bayoneted, most of them in cold blood. About 150 ran down the steep sides of the Morro, and reached the town ; but they were followed and shot down. As on other occasions the proportion of killed to wounded was monstrous—700 to about 100.⁴ After the capture of Arica the usual drunken revelries took place, and the town was fired in several quarters.

As soon as the forts were captured, Captain Lago-

⁴ "Se lanzaron como lobos enfurecidos sobre arremolinado rebaño y comenzaron a matar y matar sin que valiera llanto, ni edad, ni perdon. Se forman pantanos de sangre."—*Vicuña Mackenna*, III. p. 1142.

marsino, of the *Manco Capac*, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy, ordered the crew into the boats, opened all the valves, and in a few minutes she heeled over and sank. The Chilean admiral so far mitigated the horrors of the work in which his country was engaged, as to grant permission to the Peruvian steamer *Limeña*, under the red-cross flag of the Geneva Convention, to transport the wounded from Arica to Callao. These poor fellows, who had received their injuries at the battles of Tacna and Arica, were left uncared for by the Chileans, and many had perished for want of proper attention. The surgeons of the Chilean army only looked after their own wounded, and would not devote any of their time to the unfortunate Peru-

CHAPTER XIII.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "LOA" AND "COVADONGA"
BY THE PERUVIANS—CHILIAN BOMBARDMENT
OF DEFENCELESS TOWNS—DISGRACEFUL MA-
RAUDING BY CAPTAIN LYNCH—IMPORTANCE
OF LONG-RANGE GUNS—TORPEDOES AND
TORPEDO PRACTICE.

THE blockade of Callao was now the principal enterprise of the invaders, while they made preparations for another and still more devastating descent upon the coast. With her navy destroyed, the Peruvians could no longer defy the enemy's ironclads or outwit them by superior seamanship. Still they could make attempts to destroy the blockading ships, and their efforts are remarkable alike for originality and for the ingenuity displayed by those who undertook them.

Late in the afternoon of the 3rd of July a small coast-
ing vessel was observed by the blockading squadron,
apparently endeavouring to work up along the coast
to Ancon, a port about sixteen miles from Callao. The
armed transport *Loa*, under Captain Peña, was ordered
to intercept her. On approaching, Captain Peña sent
his lieutenant, Martinez, to examine the vessel. He
found her at anchor and abandoned by her crew,

DESTRUCTION OF THE "LOA."

gh all sail was set. But she was filled with
ons of various kinds, such as poultry, vegetables,
nit, a rich prize for men who had been so long
d in the monotonous duties of a blockade,
ly on salt provisions. The bait was too tempt-
be resisted; besides, there seemed to be no
to suspect that the prize was anything but
ne seemed to be. She was accordingly taken
ion of. But the suspicions of Lieutenant
ez appear to have been aroused to some extent,
aking it just possible that an infernal machine
have been attached to her anchor, he gave
for the cable to be cut, instead of weighing.
n, in obedience to instructions from Captain
owed her alongside the *Loa*.
captain then ordered the fruit and vegetables

would be released and cause the explosion. The unpacking of the cargo had the effect of removing the pressure.

On the 13th of September the Peruvians scored another success, by destroying the Chilian sloop of war *Covadonga*. On the previous day she had been detached from the squadron off Callao, and ordered by Admiral Riveros to blockade the port of Chancay, a few miles north of Ancon. She was commanded by an officer named Pablo Ferrari, who had recently been promoted into her, out of the *O'Higgins*. The *Covadonga* was a small vessel of 600 tons burden, carrying two 70-pounder 6-inch Armstrong breech-loading guns, besides three others of smaller calibre. This armament had been put into her after the memorable encounter with the Peruvian ironclad, *Independencia*.

A railroad runs from Lima to Chancay, and Captain Ferrari was sent with orders to destroy the bridge and railway station, lest they should be used for transporting troops. This he failed to do, but whilst in the bay his attention was directed to a launch which, with a rather smart-looking gig, was lying at anchor about 300 yards off the railway mole. As his object was the destruction of the enemy's property, Captain Ferrari opened fire upon these boats. The launch was quickly destroyed, but the gig being uninjured, was ordered to be appropriated for the use of the *Covadonga*. A boat was lowered down and sent, in charge of a midshipman named Gajardo, with orders to examine the gig, and, if he considered her to be in good condition, to tow her

DESTRUCTION OF THE "COVADONGA."

side. The caulker of the ship was sent to assist in the survey; and, as all seemed sound, the prize was towed alongside. She turned out to be a lifeboat with air boxes at both ends. She had been repainted and cleaned, was fitted with cushioned stern sheets, and was fully equipped. Captain was so pleased with her appearance, that he determined to make her his own gig, order to be hoisted up to the starboard waist davit. At that moment the tackles were hauled taut, and the hoisting took place. The ship filled rapidly, and was blown down in about three minutes. Her starboard side was completely crushed in by the tremendous force of the explosion, and all the boats on that side were blown to atoms. The ship sank in eleven fathoms of water, so that a portion of her masthead

BOMBARDMENT OF DEFENCELESS TOWNS. 213

causing the charge to explode. This is only a supposition, for the details of the mechanical arrangement of this particular machine have never been divulged; but it would appear from telegrams found in the palace at Lima after the Chilian occupation, that a Peruvian naval officer, named Oyague, was the contriver of the scheme.

The loss of the *Covadonga* was felt very deeply by the Chilians, not so much on account of her value as because she had been captured from the Spaniards in 1866, being the only trophy of that war. The mother country cannot be expected to share in this amiable feeling; and Spaniards naturally rejoice that their insurgent colonists have destroyed the poor little *Covadonga* amongst them, in the course of their intestine feuds.

But the Chilians were so angry at the destruction of their cherished prize, that Admiral Riveros was ordered to bombard three defenceless towns, if the Peruvian Government did not deliver up the *Union* and the *Rimac* within twenty-four hours. The reply to the Chilian Admiral, dated September 22nd, was that the two ships in question were in Callao harbour, and that he had better come and take them. "As for the threat of bombarding the ports of Chorrillos, Ancon, and Chancay, it is worthy of the manner in which the Chilians are carrying on the war."

In consequence of the receipt of this reply the Chilian squadron actually bombarded three defenceless towns for several hours. These acts will ever remain a blemish on the Chilian arms. As if ashamed of the orders they had to carry out, it is alleged that

the firing from the ships was by no means as good as usual, and that most of the shells fell over the houses, without doing much damage.

During the month of September a Chilian expedition, consisting of 3000 men, was organized, and placed under the command of a certain Captain Patrick Lynch of the Chilian navy, but of Irish extraction. He was then a man of about sixty years of age, but active and energetic, and in his youth he had been allowed to serve for eight years in the British navy, seeing service during the war in China in 1841-42. His instructions were to proceed to the different ports along the coast of Peru, for the purpose of destroying private property, seizing merchandise, and damaging public works—such as piers, railroads,

passed—a year of carnage and destruction—before a contradiction was given to this proclamation.

Lynch was ordered to ravage the whole coast from Callao to Payta, and he executed his instructions to the letter, destroying government and private property in every direction. The injury he inflicted, not only on the seaport towns of Huacho, Supé, Chimbote, Salaverry, Truxillo, Pacasmayo, Chiclayo, Eten, Lambayeque, and Payta, but on all the adjacent villages, farms, and plantations, was incalculable. The work of destruction was undertaken systematically and ruthlessly. Dynamite was the explosive used for destroying iron piers and all massive buildings. Houses that were set on fire were previously besmeared with petroleum or some other equally inflammable substance.

During the visit of these marauders to the port of Chimbote, Captain Lynch, escorted by 400 men, made an excursion to the sugar plantation of Puente, in the fertile valley of Palo-seco. This was one of the finest and best managed estates in the country, and was the property of Don Dionisio Derteano. There were 6000 acres under cultivation, affording employment to several hundred labourers, and the best English machinery was used. Over twenty-six miles of railroad were laid down on the estate, connecting different parts with the works and offices. Captain Lynch, on his arrival, demanded black-mail to the amount of 16,500*l.*, declaring that if it was not forthcoming he

aprovechan i que redundarian en daño de nuestros mismos : nada de violencias criminales contra personas indefensas."—*Vicuña Mackenna*, IV. p. 573.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DERTEANO ESTATE.

destroy the place. Señor Derteano's son asked three days in order that he might telegraph to the Government for the amount. But the Supreme Chief, Pierola, refused the payment of any black-mail to the brigands. Señor Derteano had, therefore, no option but to inform the brigands that he was prohibited from meeting their demand. Then the odious work

Nothing was left but ruin and desolation. The factories, the dwelling-houses, the store-houses, were all destroyed. On the railroad the line was broken up in several places, and the carriages and locomotives shattered to pieces. Even the gardens in front of the houses, which had been prettily and carefully laid out with much care and skill, were a scene of wild confusion. Choice flowers and plants were wantonly trampled under foot. Orange lime

testimony to the wonderful civilization of the Yncas. It is a pity that the Chilians could not have been brought to reflect on the contrast between the civilizing work of the Yncas and their own barbarous deeds.

After leaving Chimbote, where the railway rolling stock, custom-house, and mole were destroyed, Lynch directed his course northwards, and captured paper notes to the value of 100,000/, and postage stamps worth 5100/, which had been manufactured for the Peruvian Government in the United States, and were being brought to Callao in an English steamer. He then put in to Payta, captured a small Peruvian steamer, destroyed the custom-house, the rolling stock of the railway, and seized all the cotton in the port, besides other merchandise. Having robbed the people along the coast to the utmost, he returned to Arica, where his proceedings received the cordial approbation of his Government. Thus ended this expedition of pillage and lawless plunder; a lasting disgrace to the perpetrators, as well as to the Government which planned and approved their proceedings. It is condemned by the best of the Chilians themselves.²

The advisers of Pierola, wholly unable to protect their countrymen from such attacks, continued to devote much attention to the possibility of destroying the Chilean fleet. The blockading ships, to avoid being surprised at anchor, put to sea every night, cruising

² "Ibamos a resucitar los días de los corsarios en nuestro propio suelo, cuando el mundo entero, de comun acuerdo, acababa de abolirlos. La expedición Lynch ha hecho inmensos y irreparables males."—*Vicuña Mackenna*, IV. p. 556.

off the port until daylight, when they returned to the anchorage off San Lorenzo. Taking advantage of their temporary absence, the Peruvians prepared a large boat which was ballasted to a certain draught and so fitted with valves that, by working automatically, they could sink the boat to any previously arranged depth below the surface, at a given time. In this boat an iron tank had been placed containing a large quantity of gunpowder. A machine, regulated by clockwork, was attached to the tank, and set to release a spring at any settled time which, striking a detonator, would ignite the contents of the tank.

This ingenious machine was brought out from Callao during the night of the 9th of October, while the Chilian ships were at sea, and moored close to the

The last action during the course of the blockade took place on the 6th of December. A small Peruvian steamer, named the *Arno*, was observed by the Chilians to be steaming outside the *darsena* with a lighter in company. No sooner were they seen than a rush was made for them by the three torpedo-boats, *Fresia*, *Guacoldo*, and *Tucapel*, at full speed. The Peruvian launch was armed with a couple of 40-pounder Armstrong guns, and showed a desire to come to close quarters, which caused the torpedo boats to sheer off on each side; a brisk fire being kept up on both sides. The guns in the batteries on shore then began to take part in the proceedings, and this brought in the blockading squadron, which engaged the forts at a range of about 6000 yards. The action thus became general; and it was necessary for the neutral men-of-war to move out of the way. The firing continued for an hour and a half, the Chilians sustaining the temporary loss of the *Fresia*, the finest of their torpedo-boats. She was struck by a shell from one of the shore batteries, at a distance of about 2000 yards, and she went down in fifteen fathoms off San Lorenzo. The Chilians set to work to raise her, and succeeded perfectly; so that in a fortnight she had resumed her duties as one of the blockading squadron.

The *Angamos* then opened fire on the *Union* at the enormous range of 8000 yards, and out of eleven rounds one actually struck her, penetrating the upper deck, and passing through her side. The batteries did not remain silent, but the Peruvian shells fell short by 1500 yards of the place where the Chilian ship



THE "ANGAMOS."

gaging them. So that after a time they ceased as it was only a waste of ammunition.

Angamos has shown the immense advantage of very long range guns. She was originally a pig-boat named the *Belle of Cork*; and it is noteworthy that such a vessel should be able to bombard strongly fortified towns with perfect impunity. She possessed the two great *desiderata* of an efficient warship, namely speed and a long-range piece of artillery. Her single gun was a 180-pounder 8-inch Armstrong. With this weapon she was a terror to the batteries and forts of Arica and Callao, and if she met any of the enemy's ships, with her superior speed she could have selected and regulated her own attack. Thus she would be a formidable antagonist for an ironclad. Although the English squadron

the sixth discharge during that day. It had probably been injured not only by the great number of times it had been fired (380 in ten months), but also by the very large charges of powder that were always used. At first it was supposed that the gun burst, and fell overboard in two pieces. But the entire piece may have recoiled through the trunnion coil. Unluckily it sank in very deep water, and the position was uncertain, so that the exact nature of the accident has not been ascertained.

With the exception of the assistance which the Chilean men-of-war rendered to the army at the battle of Miraflores, this was the last action of any importance in which the Chilean navy took part. It is to be observed that in the numerous affairs that took place in the bay of Callao between the Chilean ships and the Peruvian forts, the former took especial care of their vessels, and but rarely permitted them to approach within range of the enemy's guns.

It was well-known to the Chileans that numerous torpedoes were laid down in Callao Bay, and at the anchorage off Chorrillos. No less than 150 of these machines were reported to be moored in a certain line off the port of Callao, and immediately after the occupation of that town by the Chileans, steps were taken to find and remove them. Several were picked up, but they were found to be in a harmless condition, owing to the corrosion caused by their long immersion in the water. These torpedoes were of a conical shape, the outer casing being made of zinc. They were about three feet in length, with a diameter at their base of two feet four inches. They were constructed

TORPEDO PRACTICE.

separate compartments, the lower one charged from thirty to fifty pounds of dynamite, whilst the upper one was a buoyancy chamber, and was hermetically sealed. A rope fastened to the apex of the cone kept it at a regulated depth below the surface. The machines were fitted to explode by a fuze kept in safety position by a large horizontal iron wheel, one and a half feet in diameter, secured to the top of the torpedo by brass spiral springs. The centre of the wheel was fitted with a small pricker, which, on anything coming into contact with the wheel, would release a spring, and this, on falling, would strike a percussion cap, and thus explode the dynamite.

The principle of construction was good, but the torpedoes were hurriedly and cheaply manufactured, and being of poor materials, became worthless after a

and the moral effect they produce on the enemy forms an important part of their value. If either of the belligerents had possessed the Whitehead torpedo, carried in one of the fast torpedo-boats, there were several opportunities of using it with advantage. The value of fast torpedo-boats in maintaining a blockade cannot be over-estimated. They are not only the "eyes" but the "legs" of a squadron. Not only are they of use in preventing the escape of any of the enemy's ships, but they also afford protection to their own fleet, giving timely notice of approaching danger at night by a prearranged system of flashing lights, and in the daytime by their great speed. The thoroughness of the blockade of Callao was undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the Chilean torpedo-boats.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CHAPTER XIV.

E OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT ARICA—
CHILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AGAINST LIMA
APPOINTMENT OF NEUTRAL OFFICERS TO THE
ATTENDING ARMIES.

ber, 1880, an attempt at mediation was made
United States. On the 6th of that month Mr.
the American minister at Santiago, addressed
to the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs,

and Don Antonio Arenas (formerly commissioner for the constitution of 1860); and for Bolivia Don Mariano Baptista and Don Juan Carrillo. Chile was represented by Colonel Vergara—the hero of the cavalry butcheries, and now Minister of War—Don Eulogio Altamirano, and Don Eusebio Lillo. The first meeting took place on the 22nd of October, when Mr. Osborn, the American minister in Chile, took the chair, supported by Mr. Christiancy and Mr. Adams, American ministers respectively for Peru and Bolivia. Mr. Adams opened the proceedings by expressing the feelings of friendship entertained by his country for the three republics, of regret at the existence of the war, and of longing for its termination. But he added that the American representatives did not intend to take any part in the discussions, though they would be glad to help by friendly co-operation. He concluded with these words, “I beg and entreat you, that you will do all in your power to obtain peace, and I hope in the name of my government that your efforts will lead you to this end.”

The Chilian representatives then presented copies of a memorandum of the essential conditions which their Government demanded in order to arrive at peace. The first meeting then adjourned. These demands were the cession of the whole province of Tarapaca southwards from the ravine of Camarones, and of the whole Bolivian coast province; the payment to Chile of the sum of \$20,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 to be paid in cash (about 2,500,000*l.*); the return of all private property of which Chilian citizens had been despoiled; the return of the transport *Rimac*;

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

negotiation of the defensive treaty of 1873 between
and Bolivia ; the retention of the territory of
La Paz, Tacna, and Arica, occupied by the Chilean
until the other conditions are complied with ; and
agreement on the part of Peru never to fortify Arica.
The excessive demands could only have been
made with the intention of breaking off the conference
and continuing the war. At the second meeting
Barral said that the conditions had produced
in him a very painful impression, because they closed
the door upon any reasonable or tranquil discussion.
He said that the doctrines of annexation through con-
quest were recognized in other times and in distant
places ; but that they had never before been in-
troduced into Spanish America from the time of the Inde-
pendence, having been considered as incompatible

territory she had occupied until that indemnity had been raised from its revenues, but he could not agree to permanent annexation of territory. It would destroy all chance of peace and progress, leaving to one side the sullen labour of revenge, and to the other the sterile and costly task of preventing it.

Captain Garcia y Garcia then proposed that the questions in dispute should be submitted to the arbitration of the United States ; but this again the Chilian representatives peremptorily refused, thus once more showing their determination to make a reasonable settlement impossible. They also declined even to consider the arrangement for a full war indemnity, suggested by Bolivia. The second Bolivian representative concluded the discussion with one more eloquent and well-reasoned, but fruitless appeal to the Chilians. Mr. Adams expressed the profound regret of himself and his colleagues at the failure of their efforts. It is difficult to understand the object of the Chilian Government in consenting to the conference, when they so clearly showed, both by their demands for the annexation of conquered territory and their refusal of arbitration, that their lust after "glorious victories" was not satisfied.

They had resolved still further to extend the horrors of war, by sending an expedition against the capital of Peru. The victors actually possessed all they demanded, and yet the baleful influence of military glory, bought at the price of untold misery, still urged them on in their sanguinary career. An expeditionary force of 30,000 men of all arms was organized, transports were purchased or chartered,

CHILIAN FORCE AGAINST LIMA.

resources of the country were taxed to the for objects of mischief and destruction. An expeditionary army was formed into three divisions. The first, consisting of 9000 men under the command of Captain Lynch, was ordered to Lima. The second, under General Soto, numbering 7500 officers and men; the third division, under Colonel Lagos; and the reserve, were to follow as soon as all the preparations were complete. The artillery, thoroughly equipped and with excellent mules, comprised 103 guns and 1486 men, with 77 mountain and cambrus, 8 Gatlings, and 2 Nordenfeldts. The force of the army that was actually brought into the field was a total of 1202 officers and 24,956 men,

On the 19th of November the first division arrived off Pisco, which place was held by a small garrison under Colonel Zamudio, who retreated after a few shots had been fired. The Chilians then landed, and a detachment was sent to occupy the town and valley of Yca, which is connected with the port of Pisco by a railroad. The rest of the expeditionary force was to be disembarked in Curayaco Bay, about three miles north of Chilca, and 107 miles from Pisco. This bay, although exposed to a heavy and dangerous surf, is partially protected from the prevailing southerly winds by a slightly projecting promontory called Point Chilca. It had been selected as the place offering the greatest facilities for the landing of troops and stores, while it is only ten miles from the fertile vale of Lurin, and about twenty-five from Lima itself. The division under Lynch was ordered to march by land from Pisco to Curayaco.

On the arrival of the Chilean army, Admiral Stirling, the Commander-in-Chief of the English Pacific Squadron, signified his intention to the officers commanding the other neutral men-of-war off Callao of applying to the Peruvian and Chilean authorities for permission for an English naval officer to join the headquarters of each of the belligerent armies, to watch and report proceedings. Permission having been obtained, two officers were selected from the English, French, Italian, and American squadrons, eight in all. The English officers chosen for this responsible duty were Commander Dyke Acland and Lieutenant Carey Brenton, both of H.M.S. *Triumph*, the flag-ship in the Pacific. The first-named officer was sent to Pisco,

ENGLISH OFFICERS WITH THE BELLIGERENTS.

as attached to the staff of Captain Lynch, whom he marched from Pisco to Lurin. Mr. Brenton was accredited to the Peruvian army in Lima, and was generally with the division commanded by Colonel Caceres. It would have been to have found two officers possessing qualifications more particularly fitted for the delicate and duties that were required from them.

CHAPTER XV.

THE DEFENCE OF LIMA.

LIMA, the city of the kings, the wealthy and prosperous capital of Peru, was now threatened with all the horrors of war. Her long line of houses and lofty towers are visible from the sea, with rocky mountains rising immediately in rear, until lost in the clouds; and a fertile plain extends in front down to the forts and shipping of Callao, which form the foreground. It is indeed a noble site, worthy of the capital of a far-reaching state, embracing many climes and regions. Here the conqueror founded the new capital on the banks of that river of the ancient oracle, "Rimac," or he who speaks, which, flowing rapidly from the cordillera, seems to talk in never-ceasing murmurs, as it spreads fertility over the great plain. From "Rimac" is derived Lima in a softened form; but Pizarro, on that 18th day of January, 1535—the day of the founding—named it "Los Reyes," in honour of his sovereigns, Juana and her son Carlos. The arms granted to the city seem also to refer to the three kings of the east. Here the high-born viceroys of the Spanish kings strove vainly to execute the beneficent decrees of their masters; here were planned the voyages of discovery in search of Aus-

THE PEOPLE OF LIMA.

and the Isles of Solomon; here St. Toribio and Santa Rosa lived their saintly lives; while poets and writers added lustre to the gay and peace-loving society of the city of the kings. This city of the Pacific in due course became the pride of the proud old country; foreign merchants and contractors crowded her streets, her commerce increased, and in spite of a turbulent and stormy beginning, her independent life was bearing glorious and abundant fruit. The old mud walls of viceroys have given place to shady *alamedas*, the great national exhibition buildings of 1872 are surrounded by pleasant gardens, and all the modern improvements indicate the absence of thoughts other than those of peaceful advancement. The population of Lima in 1880 was estimated at

thousands of different aims and desires, with manifold interests—a mighty and complicated machine, not lightly to be broken and mangled without heavy guilt resting on the destroyer.

That destroyer was almost at the city gates. The gay and thoughtless youths, the workmen and the idlers, the students and mechanics, all were suddenly called upon to face death in defence of the capital—all that could bear arms—there could be no exceptions. The national army was destroyed, and the conquerors were landing on the coast. The army could do no more. It had fought well and bravely far away in the south; it rests now in heaps round the bones of Zubiaga and Manuel Suarez and the gallant boy Osorio, on the Cuesta de La Visagra; it is scattered in ghastly piles along the deserts of Tarapaca; it whitens the sand hills of Tacna; it sleeps with Bolognesi on the Morro of Arica. There are *huacas* full of the bones of heroes; but there is no longer an army for Peru in her last extremity.

Nicolas de Pierola only saw the danger, to strive heart and soul to avert it. He was full of hope and ardour—mad bragging arrogance his enemies called it. Be it so. He did not despair of his country in her great need, and the survivors of the death-dealing campaigns rallied round him. The venerable Buendia was by his side; Admiral Montero, escaped from Tacna; Garcia y Garcia, who had just spoken so nobly at the abortive conference; all rallied round the man who was ready to make one last effort. There, too, were Suarez of the white horse; Caceres, who saw the Chilian infantry fly before


WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT LIMA.

own the slopes of Visagra; Davila, who led
anguard at Tarapaca; Silva, Canevaro, and
—all good men and true. But how few! How
rave ones are lost for ever—the flower of the
If 2000 of the veterans could gather round
surviving chiefs, it would be all; but there
arely as many as that. A decree was issued
g every male resident in Lima, between the
f sixteen and sixty, to join the army, of all
ons, trades, and callings. Alas! decrees alone
make an army. Six months is not sufficient
o create veteran soldiers. Crowds could be
the sand hills to fight bravely and to die.
ere patriots, but not soldiers.
artillery was very inferior. There were more
hundred guns, but they were manufactured in

Davila, and Iglesias. Pierola assumed the duties of commander-in-chief, and General Don Pedro Silva, as chief of the staff, controlled all the military details.

When the news reached Lima that the enemy had actually landed, business was in a measure suspended. By a decree, all shops, banks, and public offices were closed between the hours of three and six p.m., the time being notified by the tolling of the great bell in the cathedral. This, too, was the signal for all who had been enrolled to assemble for drill. The young idlers, the shop-keepers and apprentices, clerks and artificers, all were called to arms. One corps was commanded by Don Juan de Aliaga, the Count of Luringancho. The lawyers were enrolled under Señor Unanue, and the members of the press had the wealthy Derteano for their leader. Still more useful service was done by Don Luis Milon Duarte, a young doctor and owner of estates at Concepcion. He collected about a thousand sturdy natives of the Xauxa valley, and marched them into Lima on the 6th of July. Numerous foreigners, too, who had made their homes in Lima, could not fail to catch the enthusiasm. A great number of Italians, especially, wished to strike a blow in defence of their adopted country.

It is a very serious thing to draw away the whole party of order from a great city. Lima contained a dangerous class, like London or Paris; not so numerous, but, in some respects, more formidable. There was a mass of 30,000 idle negroes and half-castes ready for any mischief, numbers of bad characters of all sorts, and a Chinese colony, hated by the more



NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LIMA.

and worthless zambos and mulattos. Such
s were little thought of with the enemy at the
but they existed, and added to the real horrors
situation.

all looked bright and peaceful. The villages
Lima were embosomed in their fruit orchards;
over fields bordered with willows, and often
white daturas, looked bright and green; the
at villas enlivened the landscape, the busy
states were at work, and all was set in a frame
y mountains and bright blue sea. From Lima
ad runs south, over the plain, to the fashion-
athing-place of Chorrillos, named after the
springs" which issue from the neighbouring
There is a station at Miraflores, a place made
country houses with large gardens, once the

and irrigates this eastern side of the valley. Chorrillos had long been a very fashionable resort for sea-bathing, with numerous handsome villas, hotels, and shops. There was also a large building for the military academy. Above it rises the lofty headland called Morro Solar. To the east the Lima valley is bounded by rocky mountains, and to the south-east a desert separates it from the equally fertile valley of Lurin.

When it became certain that the invading army would land to the south of Lima, the advisers of Pierola decided upon forming a line of defence by the arid sandy hills on the verge of the desert, and extending from the Morro Solar and Chorrillos to the mountains on the east. The time was very short, and it was not possible to do more than dig a few ditches, throw breastworks across the roads, and in front of the main positions, and place the guns. The line was of immense extent, at least six miles long, and was broken by barren hills, about 100 feet high, and gullies. The Morro Solar is 600 feet above the sea, with Chorrillos at its northern base. The fertile estate of Villa is on the south-east, with reedy lagoons between the fields and the sea frequented by wild duck.

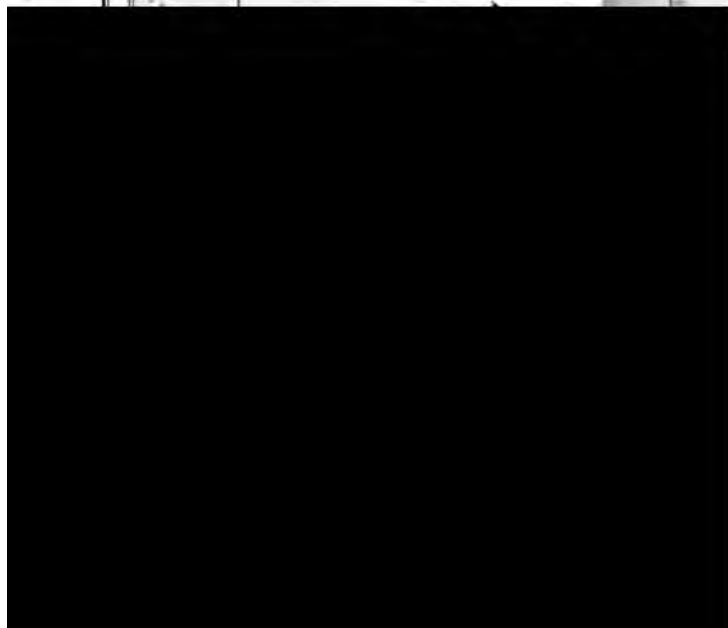
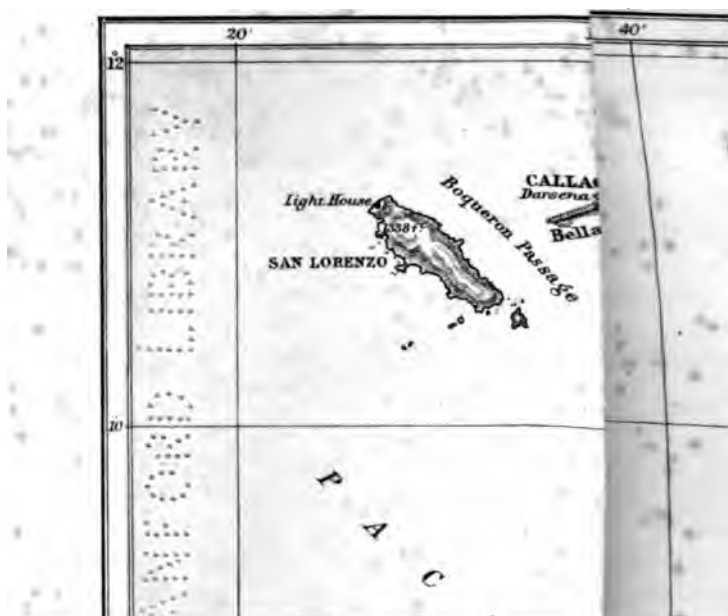
The chain of sand hills which formed the line of defence extends from the Morro Solar, by a shoulder between Villa and Chorrillos, to a height called Santa Teresa. Thence it turns sharply to the north, above the fields of the San Juan estate to that of Monterico-chico, overlooking Até and the Rimac. The line is crossed by three roads going from the Lima valley



THE DEFENDERS OF LIMA.

the desert to Lurin. One leads from Choro over the shoulder at the foot of the Morro to the estate of Villa. Another passes by the estate of La Palma and San Juan, entering the desert near the centre of the line. The third goes from Lima, by the estate of Tebes, to Pachacamac in the Lurin valley, and is the most inland and eastern route. This outer line of defence was about ten miles from Lima, and the hastily-drilled militia of the capital, with many recruits from the provinces, but a pitifully small sprinkling of soldiers, were encamped there among the sand hills, under the command of the indefatigable and undaunted Pierola. A second line of defences was prepared, which was just outside Miraflores, only six miles from Lima, and was at least four miles long. So the pre-





CHAPTER XVI.

THE BATTLES OF CHORRILLOS AND MIRAFLORES.

THE first division of the Chilian army, which landed at Pisco, marched northwards on the 13th of December to form a junction with the rest of the forces which disembarked at Curayaco, a point nearer Lima. The valley of Pisco is famed for its vineyards. They produce a spirit called "Italia" and excellent wine. There were no serious difficulties in the march from this valley, and a small steamer, the *Gaviota*, kept on a parallel line with the column of troops. The first march was to Tambo de Mora, at the mouth of the river of Chinchá, where the *Gaviota* landed fresh bread for the men. A party under the engineer Villarroel went on in advance, opening wells at which the soldiers could fill their *caramayolas* or water-bottles. Chinchá is a large and fertile valley where sugar-cane is extensively cultivated; but an invasion was calculated to disorganize the community, for the labourers consist of two races, Chinese and negroes, which hate each other. The freed negroes had risen only a year or two before, and committed several murders. The Chinchá valley is a place of historical interest. Here Almagro was encamped for several months in 1537, when he came down

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL O'HIGGINS.

Cuzco to settle the limits of their governments with Pizarro. Here the marshal began the foundation of a city which was to rival Lima, and to be called Lima de Almagro; and here he consented to submit the dispute with Pizarro to the arbitration of the Viceroy Bobadilla. The estate of Laran, in the vale of Chancha, was supposed to be in the same latitude as the temple of the sun at Cuzco. Really Cuzco is in $13^{\circ} 29' S.$ and Chancha in $13^{\circ} 29' S.$

O'Higgins's division marched in a leisurely way, resting at Chancha. In crossing the strip of desert between Chancha and Cañete there was an attack on the posts by some patriot skirmishers under cover of a morning mist; and on the 19th the broad and fertile vale of Cañete was at the mercy of the invaders. There were reminiscences connected with this

of independence; as well as large pictures of the battle of Rancagua and of the deposition of O'Higgins. Even these were not held sacred. Lynch pulled down and carried off one of the most valuable pictures. His men, who had charge of it, got drunk and left it on the road. It is now lost. Lynch then stopped at the next estate that came in his way, that of Gomez, belonging to Don José Unanue, a scion of one of the most distinguished families in Peru. The learned Don Hipolito Unanue was the dear and intimate friend of General O'Higgins, whose agreeable society soothed the weary years of the patriot's exile. But what cared Lynch! He demanded a number of horses and bullocks which did not exist, and he declared that he would burn and destroy the house and the valuable buildings and machinery if this requisition was not complied with. Eventually he was satisfied with black-mail to the amount of \$20,000. That night his division reached Cerro Azul, a little port at the northern end of the rich valley of Cañete.

On the 21st the Chilians marched across another desert to the hamlet of Asia, where there are wells, and then onwards to the large grazing farm of Bujama, resting there until the 23rd. From this point the Peruvian cavalry of the "Torata" regiment, concealed to a great extent by trees and bushes, annoyed the advancing columns by a desultory fire, two Chilians being killed, and three wounded. In return Lynch ordered all houses on the line of march to be burnt, and caused a prisoner to be shot in cold blood. In this frame of mind he entered San Antonio in the

RECONNAISSANCE TO ATÉ.

In the upper part of the valley of Lurin there are farms called Manchay and Cieneguilla, where the *algoroba* and other trees help to supply Lima with firewood. Thence a desert road, between arid hills, leads to the Rinconada de Até, a spur of the valley of Lima on the extreme left of the Peruvian position. Até is a little village with a few small lucerne farms round it, watered by an irrigation channel from the Rimac. The distance between the two valleys by this route is fifteen miles. It was some idea of marching by this "Camino de los Lomeros," as it is called, with the whole Chilean army, and thus completely outflanking the defenders of Lima. Colonel Barbosa, with a force of 2000 men, was sent to reconnoitre in this direction on the 10th of January, and he reached the point where

the plain in the face of a numerous enemy would be formidable. On these grounds he preferred the plan of a direct attack.

The first division, under Lynch, was to form the Chilian left wing, marching along the road by the sea shore, called the "Playa de Conchan," a distance of nine miles, assaulting the line of defence between the Morro Solar and Santa Teresa, and coming down upon Chorrillos. The second division, under General Sotomayor, was in the centre, and had orders to break the line in front of San Juan, and then co-operate with Lynch against Chorrillos. The third, led by Colonel Lagos, was on the extreme right, with the duty of keeping the enemy's left in check or supporting the centre under Sotomayor. The reserve, under Colonel Martinez, was placed in the space between the left and centre, ready to give assistance as circumstances might require.

The defenders of the capital, marshalled to receive the invaders, were ranged along the first line of defence. On the extreme right Miguel Iglesias was under the brow of the Morro Solar with 5000 men. His colonels were Noriega, Valle Riestra, Arguedas, Cano of Caxamarca, Borgoño of Truxillo, Panizo, who commanded the artillery at Tacna, Rosa Gil at the head of the Callao volunteers, and Carlos de Pierola with the guards of Lima.

In the centre was Caceres defending the hills of Santa Teresa and San Juan; with the battalions of Marino, of Ayarza, and of Canevaro. The latter was transferred to the division of Davila, on the left, just before the battle. Here were Manuel Velarde,

THE STAFF OF PIEROLA.

to Bustamante, the Sub-Prefect of Lima, and the young Reinaldo Vivanco.

A division of Suarez formed a reserve, with Isaac Arren, who fought under the shadow of a great tree, and Buenaventura Aguirre, who was wounded in the first battle, and slain at the second.

The Supreme Chief had his headquarters at Chorizbamba, in the villa of Don Manuel A. Fuentes, the Chief of the statistician. Round him were the veteran officers of the republic, the aged Vargas Machuca, who remembered the days of the viceroys, Pedro and Francisco Canseco, the brothers-in-law of President Cerro, Echenique the former President, and Andres Bolognesi. Buendia, Montero, and Leyva, worn and faded from the fateful southern campaigns, were his ordinary aides-de-camp. General Silva was his

where he also halted at midnight. The third division reached the same plateau. At dawn they all began to advance, but as the first division had much the shortest distance to march over, the action began first on the Chilian left, with a smart fire from the Peruvian lines at five a.m. Here the heavy odds against the defenders were increased by a cannonade from the men-of-war. Yet their resistance was steady and tenacious. They had scarcely lost any ground when Baquedano ordered the reserves to advance between Santa Teresa and San Juan, and attack on the flank. Then the gallant Peruvian right wing was driven back, but not broken. It retreated steadily up the Morro Solar. An hour after this attack began, at six a.m., the second Chilian division charged the defences in front of San Juan, nearly the centre of the position, and carried the hill at the point of the bayonet; while there was a frightful slaughter of the unfortunate people under Canevaro, who faced the third division. They were attempting to retreat when Baquedano, at 7.30 a.m., let loose his cavalry along the road to Tebes, who cut down the fugitives in all directions, and covered the plain with dead bodies as far as Tebes and La Palma. The defenders of San Juan, under Caceres, retreated in better order towards Chorrillos.

Among the dead was young Juan Castilla, the only son of that President who gave long years of peace to Peru. He was serving as brigade-major to Colonel Canevaro, and fell, sword in hand, pierced by the bullets of the advancing Chilians, while in the act of gallantly rallying his brigade. An English friend thus speaks of this brave Peruvian :—" He was a noble young man,

BATTLE OF CHORRILLOS.

g soldier, a true and enthusiastic patriot, a
and hospitable friend. Educated in England,
lled in all field-sports. His manly form and
voice will be sadly missed for many a long day
e amicable contests, either in the *mêlée* while
ng to score for his side the first 'touch-down'
, or while running between the wickets for a
Like Tirado, Echenique, and other Peruvians,
ung Castilla was an excellent cricketer and
player. Another youth who died for his
was Reinaldo Vivanco, eager and zealous, and
o audacity. He fell gloriously, sabred by the
cavalry. He atoned, in his death, for any
at the restless ambition of his father General
may have done to his country. The
ill not in future recall the seditious revolts

Lastly there were some Lima volunteers under Don Carlos de Pierola, a younger brother of the Supreme Chief.

Baquedano now re-arranged his line. The first division was to assault the Morro, while the reserve attacked it on the opposite side. The second was to advance on Chorrillos by the road from San Juan, and the rest of the troops were to be assembled near the houses of San Juan. The firing was kept up steadily on both sides for several hours, the Peruvians under Iglesias making a steady defence. Lynch was now fighting desperate men who were defending their country at its last gasp. He sent urgent appeals for succour and reinforcements. The general ordered up brigade after brigade to help him, and the patriots were slowly driven by overpowering numbers from post to post, making a brave resistance at each step. Finally they were driven out to the point of Chorrillos, where a heavy fire from long range field-guns was opened upon them. At length, to save the gallant remnant, Iglesias surrendered; with Colonel Noriega, a veteran of the school of Castilla; Colonel Cano, of Caxamarca; Colonel Pablo Arguedas; and Don Carlos de Pierola. Noriega, Arguedas, and Pierola were wounded.

The reserve under Suarez ought to have reinforced Iglesias. But, alas! he who had been the life and soul of the Tarapaca defence was fated to lose his prestige on this disastrous day. He said his orders were contradictory. At all events he did not advance. But others took his place. Isaac Recabárren, the defender of Pisagua and victor at Tarapaca, got 1000

SACK OF CHORRILLOS.

gether, and hurried forward to defend Chorrillos. General Cáceres, too, rallied 2000 men, and supported them. They were furiously attacked by the second division. Long the desperate struggle was maintained in front of Chorrillos. Recabárren fell bravely wounded; and this last remnant of defence was overpowered. The Chilians as usual took no quarter, and bayoneted not only all the soldiers, but defenceless civilians. Here the aged Dr. Maclean, a respected English physician long settled in Lima, was foully murdered. The Chilians soon set the houses on fire, and the town was consumed amidst the most hideous scenes of slaughter and rapine. Dreadful as were the atrocities committed by the Chilians during the day, they were nothing in comparison with the horrors enacted

wall between the invaders and their beloved capital—4000 dead bodies were scattered over the first line of defence. At two p.m. the slaughter was finished for the day, having lasted continuously since dawn. The first Chilian division encamped at the foot of the Morro Solar, near Chorrillos. The rest of the army was distributed in the meadows between the ruined town and San Juan. The large military school at Chorrillos, the only building left standing, was used as a hospital.

The Supreme Chief had remained at the front encouraging his countrymen until the day was lost. He then rode from Chorrillos along the beach, managing to get his horse up some part of the cliff, and so reached Miraflores, where he laboured to place the second line in a posture of defence.

In the early morning of the 15th the Diplomatic Corps at Lima intervened in the hope of preventing more bloodshed, and averting the horrors of a battle just outside the capital. This was done at the request of the Supreme Chief, who desired to know what would be the bases of peace. The Ministers of England, France, and Salvador asked General Baquedano for a suspension of hostilities with the object of allowing Pierola time to deliberate. The Chilian commander agreed that the armistice should last until midnight of the 15th. But he insisted on carrying out a movement of troops which had been commenced. The Ministers agreed to that, with the express condition (accepted by the Chilian general) that the movement should not extend beyond the "Gran Guardia" of the army, and that

THE ARMISTICE BROKEN.

should remain as it was at the moment of the
ent. There was to be no advance.

Foreign Ministers and Admirals, with the
Chief of Peru and some of his officers, then
ed in the beautiful villa of Mr. Schell at Mira-

Here Pierola entertained his distinguished
at breakfast, in perfect confidence that faith
be kept, and all hoped that some arrangement
be made with the Chilians before the armistice
to an end. A golden oriole had perched on a
se to the windows, and Pierola was explaining
its of the bird to his foreign guests. At that
a furious cannonade was heard, and shells began
in all directions. There was a cry of treachery.
was no time to get out horses ; admirals and
artists had to escape on foot as best they could,

On that afternoon the last stand was made behind the last line of defences. The railroad from Lima to Chorrillos passed through it, near Miraflores. East of the railroad the irrigating watercourse of Surco, flowing from the Rimac, passes south-south-west to Surco and Barranco, one branch forming a shallow dry ravine, extending to the sea. This was used as a sort of trench in front of the defences. Near the Rimac, and between Lima and the river Surco, rise the isolated hills of Vasquez with the peak of San Bartolomé. Across the Rimac, and in rear of Lima, is the peak of San Cristoval. These two heights were planted with heavy cannon. The line passed from the hills of Vasquez, along the course of the Surco, by the estates of Piño, Mendoza, San Borja, La Palma, and the Huaca Juliana to Miraflores. There were five redoubts on this line, mounted with artillery, and entrenchments between them. Here Colonel Davila commanded. In one redoubt was Deputy Sanchez. In the next was Ribeiro with the students and gentlemen of the press. Then came the merchants under Manuel Lecco. The *adobe* walls, forming the boundaries of the numerous fields, were pierced for rifles in two rows, for men kneeling and standing. Miraflores may be considered the central point of the position, and hither trains, mounted with guns, could be sent out of Lima with reinforcements. Between Miraflores and the sea the line was continued to a semicircular redoubt on the Peruvian extreme right. Two of the heavy Rodman guns from Callao were placed in it. This work, called the Alfonso Ugarte fort, in honour of the young hero who fell on

BATTLE OF MIRAFLORES.

orro of Arica,² consisted of sand-bags on a bed of stones, with a ditch in front. It was defended by Peruvian soldiers. It is quite uncertain how many Peruvians manned the defensive works, as they came and went. Perhaps 12,000 at the outside, at one time. The Supreme Chief stationed himself in a redoubt on the hill. There were 13,000 Chilians actually engaged in assaulting the lines, by their own account.

The battle began at 2.25 p.m. Artillery was brought to bear on the Ugarte fort, and opened fire at 2.30 p.m., while the ironclads *Huascar* and *Blanco*, the *O'Higgins*, *Pilcomayo*, and *Toro* enfiladed the sea and disabled the two Rodman guns. The work was very gallantly defended by Colonel Ugarte, and the fire was steadily returned. After the bombardment the Chilian third division

the enemy wavered, their ammunition was failing. But reinforcements came up, and a battery of artillery opened fire from the ridge of "Huaca Juliana." The defenders were forced back, and at last the redoubts were carried at the point of the bayonet. They were filled with dead, poor young lads from the desk and the counter, and many well-dressed men of fashion, and students. One had been whiling away the hours before the battle by reading a story of lives of brave endurance. There was a volume of letters from the Martyr Jesuits in Japan amidst the dead. In one place there was a heap of a dozen Italian youths, volunteers who would not see their Peruvian friends go forth to fight without helping them. They were lads of the "Garibaldi Legion," as was testified by the legend on their caps. Most pathetic was the wall of youthful dead, which the invading soldiery must trample over before the doomed city could be reached.

There were old men as well as young among the heroic dead. Dr. Pino, a learned judge of the Superior Court at Puno, aged sixty; Señor Ugariza, secretary of the Lima Chamber of Commerce; Señor Los Heros, the chief clerk of the Foreign Office; the diplomatist Marquez, brother of the poet; two editors, members of Congress, magistrates, wealthy landed proprietors, were all lying dead, after fighting in defence of their country's capital. Ricardo Palma, the charming writer of historical anecdotes, was fighting, though fortunately he escaped with life. But his house, with a priceless library of American works, was burnt to the ground.

BATTLE OF MIRAFLORES.

4.45 p.m. the defending fire was slackening. The force was now concentrated at the central part of the line near Miraflores. At 5.35 p.m. the centre was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the fell work was done. For nearly four hours the defence had been bravely maintained.

By the slander that Peruvians will not fight for their country and die for it ought to be proved before these facts. At least one enemy has generosity and the wisdom to do them justice.^a

Every night before the battle saw the arrival of an important reinforcement. The redoubtable Moros Indians, having at length received arms, came by forced marches just in time to share in the fighting of the day. Their chief, named Miola, was slain, a fact which the Chilians will have

Buendia, Colonel Suarez, and the Secretary, Captain Garcia y Garcia. Pierola appointed Admiral Montero to the direction of affairs in the northern departments, who made his way along the coast, by Huacho to Truxillo, and thence to Caxamarca. Colonel Echenique received charge of the central departments, while Dr. Solar took command at Arequipa. Don Rufino Torico was left in charge at Lima.

Another tale of 2000 dead swelled the number of mourners in Lima. At 6.45 p.m. Miraflores was in flames. The savage victors sacked and burnt all the pleasant country houses, and destroyed the lovely gardens. This once charming retreat shared the fate of Chorrillos and Barranco. It has become a wilderness of ruin and desolation.

Lima, the great city, would have shared the fate of Chorrillos and Miraflores if the Chilians had had their way. Its rescue from destruction is due to the firm stand made by the British Minister, Sir Spencer St. John, backed by the material power and calm resolve of the English and French Admirals. On the 16th, Don Rufino Torico, the Municipal Alcalde of Lima, made a formal agreement with the Chilian general to surrender the unfortunate city.

During the night the dangerous classes ran riot, the Chinese quarter was gutted, and if the foreigners had not formed an efficient volunteer corps, the whole place might have been sacked. On the 17th the Chilian troops took possession of Lima. General Baquedano, with his headquarter staff, made his entrance on the following day, and established himself in the palace.

SORROW AND HUMILIATION.

In the two battles the Chilian losses were reported 4443, of whom 1299 were killed, and 4144 wounded. The Peruvians lost far more heavily, the proportion between killed and wounded telling, as the tale of savage butchery. There were said to be 1000 killed and 3000 wounded.

Callao, as soon as the fatal news arrived, it was ordered to destroy all the remaining ships and as much property as possible, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy. The *Union* became a wreck. The monitor *Atahualpa* was sunk. The ships *Apurimac*, *Meteoro*, and *Marañon*, and among transports *Rimac*, *Chalaco*, *Talisman*, and others were all destroyed. The *Meteoro* was intended for a military school. The *Marañon* was the naval academy and the school for apprentices was on board.

houses would be destroyed if the demands were not immediately met. Public property, unconnected with the war, was seized. The public library of Lima was carried off! Even the picture by Monteros of the obsequies of Atahualpa was stolen! In all this is seen the demoralizing effect of a policy of military glory and conquest. Peru may possibly find a new and better life through adversity. The influence of such prosperity as Chile has sought and won must be altogether evil.

THE INTERIOR OF PERU UNTOUCHED.

CHAPTER XVII.

VÆ VICTIS.

Whole coast of Peru, including her capital, has
strate under the heel of the conqueror since
ys of hideous slaughter in January, 1881.
coast, though the best known part of Peru, is
n being the most extensive or the most
at part. Cuzco, the ancient capital, the city
ncas is beyond the reach of Chilian occupa-

a month of black-mail from Lima alone, it is clear that the occupation will necessarily become a drain on their own finances. For the enormous duties on merchandise must eventually ruin foreign trade. At first the Chilian authorities were inclined to open negotiations for a peace with Pierola, who was still at the head of the only recognized government in Peru. Mr. Christiancy, the United States Minister, ascertained that Pierola was ready and willing to treat, and the Supreme Chief appointed two commissioners for the purpose. But suddenly the Chilians declared that they would not treat with him, and would no longer recognize him as representing the government of Peru. They based this refusal on a charge that Pierola's secretary had brought against them of having broken the armistice at Miraflores. That the charge was true, although there was no intentional treachery on either side, has been shown beyond any doubt, but this was not calculated to make it any the more palatable. Thus there was a complete deadlock.

Some of the leading citizens of Lima, seeing that there was no probability of successful negotiations for peace with the Pierola Government, dreading the exactions of the invaders, and longing to be rid of them, started a movement for the establishment of a provisional government. The Chilians had been inconsiderate and ungenerous in their dealings with the unfortunate conquered people, but in nothing more than in the selection of a military governor at Lima. That post was actually given to the man who carried ruin and destruction along the northern coast of Peru, who had burnt private houses and

GOVERNMENT OF GARCIA CALDERON.

ess towns, seized all he could lay his hands
d desolated many a once happy and prosperous
Captain Patrick Lynch was made Governor
; and with him the people would have to
their account. His employers seemed willing
to some arrangement, and he was instructed
the organization of a provisional government.
meeting consisting of about a hundred citizens,
ent lawyer was induced to undertake the
s task. Francisco Garcia Calderon was born
Lima in 1832, where he practised as an advocate
59, when he came to reside at Lima. His
ary of the Jurisprudence of Peru" (1859-62)
k of marvellous erudition and research. At
was legal adviser to several large mercantile
and he made a considerable fortune, without

and statistician, and Honorary Member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The Mayor, Rufino Torico, was the second son of the general and received his education in Europe: a handsome well-bred man with cultivated manners, and a devoted adherent of Pierola. Señor Galvez, Colonel Velarde, and General Canseco—the brother-in-law of President Castilla—are also persons of distinction. These gave countenance and strength to the Garcia Calderon Government; while Admiral Montero, though declining to be decoyed within the Chilian lines, accepted the office of Vice-President, and remained in the north.

But the fact that this administration was organized with the permission and under the auspices of Chile was fatal to its influence and popularity. Calderon called together the old Congress which existed before the war; but only a few representatives answered to his summons. The Chilians gave permission for the use of the military college at Chorrillos as a place of meeting, and there what in England would be called the "Rump" Congress assembled in sadness and humiliation. The conquerors believed that Calderon and his advisers would agree to any conditions that might be imposed upon them. But the Congress refused to authorize Calderon to consent to any permanent cession of Peruvian territory, and on the 23rd of August, 1881, it was dissolved. Meanwhile Calderon was buoyed up with hopes of intervention from the United States, hopes which had been strengthened by the recognition of his government on the part of the American Minister on the 26th of June. Finding that these hopes had been raised, and that Dr. Calderon

RETIREMENT OF PIEROLA.

honest and patriotic to be a tool in their hands. The Chilians determined to knock down what had set up. Calderon's government was overthrown, with coarse violence, on the 28th of September. Governor Lynch, and its head was packed as a prisoner to Chile.

Supreme Chief Pierola had in the meanwhile convened a national assembly to meet at Ayacucho, and resigned his exceptional powers into their hands on the 28th of July. The representatives elected him Provisional President, but he felt that he had not been successful, and that the most patriotic course would be to retire, at least for a time. He resigned on November 28th, 1881, and, proceeding to live as a private citizen, he has since left the country. Generals Buendia and Silva retired into

departments to express their views regarding terms of peace. The indefatigable Caceres, now promoted to the rank of general, is in command in the central departments, actively engaged in organizing an efficient force. At Arequipa the accomplished Captain Camilo Carrillo assembled a force of 5000 men, with several guns, and received arms and ammunition by way of Bolivia. Since the arrival of Vice-President Montero at Arequipa, and the assumption of ministerial office by Captain Carrillo, the command of the troops in the south has been given to Colonel Belisario Suarez. Colonel Canevaro, who had recovered from the severe wound he received at the battle of Miraflores, had taken command of the National Guard. The Government of Peru has thus been reorganized, after the interval of unavoidable confusion caused by the loss of the capital, and the paralyzing calamity of January, 1881.

Bolivia has remained loyally true to her ally, and has also been occupied in the reorganization of her army. In September, 1882, Montero proceeded to La Paz, to have an interview with General Campero; and the resolution of the allies seems to be to hold out until less hard and more just and reasonable terms of peace can be obtained from Chile.

Covered with wounds, with her long line of coast mercilessly ravaged, and the flower of her youth destroyed, the land of the Yncas still presents a gallant front to the foe. In this hour of extreme peril there is no civil dissension, and Peru's most turbulent spirits have atoned for past sedition by their patriotic devotion to duty in the face of the enemy.

CHILIAN PREDATORY RAIDS.

civilized warfare a conqueror acts as if his might some day be again his friend, and seeks to win, rather than unnecessarily to increase the amount of human misery caused by his mischievous operations. The Chilians have carried on their war with the opposite spirit. They have made their neighbors taste the full bitterness of defeat by every form of fraud and violence, and by a system of wholesale plunder, and they have needlessly extended the area of their destructive operations.

Immense enormous sums of money have been expropriated from private persons, and a great number of persons and citizens have been seized and imprisoned, or carried to captivity in remote parts of Chile. The educational establishments, including the colleges of Valparaiso, Carlos and San Fernando, the School of Arts,

towns, as well as at the Oroya bridge, in Concepcion, and in Huancayo. Other parties were sent to Cañete, Chinchá, Pisco, and Yca, apparently with the sole object of plunder and useless bloodshed.

The Andean valley of Xauxa, between the maritime and eastern cordilleras, was inhabited in the days of the Yncas by a tribe called the Huancas, who early adopted and identified themselves with the civilization of Cuzco. They made a brave stand against the conquerors led by Pizarro; and the losses and sufferings caused by Spanish cruelty were partially remedied by an enlightened system, which raises the Huancas, as civilized men, far above their European oppressors. An exact account was kept at every village in the Xauxa valley, by means of the *quipus*, of the losses each sustained during the passage of the Spanish conquerors. The sum total was divided by the number of villages, and those which had suffered more than the average received help and relief to that amount from those which had suffered less.¹

The descendants of the Huancas were now exposed to a still more cruel invasion. They made a brave resistance to the predatory incursions of the Chilian garrisons, armed only with spears and slings, and were mercilessly slaughtered as their ancestors had been by Pizarro, many villages being burnt. But help was at hand. Genenal Caceres was actively engaged at Ayacucho during the first months of the year 1882, in organizing a force for the defence of the

¹ Information received by Cieza de Leon from Huacarapura, Chief of the Huancas, a few years afterwards.—*Segunda Parte de la Cronica del Peru* (Madrid, 1880), cap. xii. p. 43.

SUCCESES OF CACERES.

of Peru. In July he was able to take the Colonel del Canto, with the bulk of the Chilian was at Huancayo, and there was a garrison of seven men of the Chacabuco regiment in the of Concepcion. The first encounter was at Oroya, a small village two leagues from Huan- The Peruvians then advanced to Concepcion, after a long defence of the barracks, the Chilian was cut to pieces on the 9th of July, 1882. He then assembled the other garrisons from Xauxa, and Huancayo, and retreated by way Oroya to the terminus of the railroad at Chicla. He burnt the town of Concepcion to ashes, in revenge of the Chilian reverse.

While a small Peruvian force, under Colonel had crossed the Oroya and encamped on the

On the 22nd of July the Chilian garrison, numbering a hundred men, at San Bartolomé—a place on the railway about fifty miles from Lima—was resolutely attacked. But reinforcements arrived from Lima, under General Gana, and the Peruvians retired over the mountains in good order. The Chilians destroyed several villages along the line, and finally retreated to Chosica, twenty-four miles from Lima.

General Caceres cleared this part of Peru of the invaders. He established his headquarters at Tarma in August, 1882, and continued his labour of arming and organizing his forces. Huancas, Yquichanos, Pocras, and Morochucos flocked in thousands to his standard, all eager to defend their beloved valleys from invasion. But the task of arming and drilling them must needs be slow and difficult. Their leader, however, is one who is not easily turned away from his purpose. Ayacucho is the home of Andres Caceres. He is surrounded by his own people. They know him as the man who has fought for his country in almost every action since the invaders landed at Pisagua. He is covered with honourable wounds. He has seen the Chilians flying before his brave Ayacuchehños at Tarapaca, and that day justifies the hope of further successes in the same righteous cause. He is a veteran leader of proved valour, long military experience, and capacity.

A similar needless extension of the horrors of war was planned by the Chilians in Northern Peru, where Colonel Iglesias conducted the defence. A force of 300 men advanced from the port of Pacasmayo, up the Jequetepeque valley, with the intention of ravaging

MORAL DETERIORATION.

partment of Caxamarca. Met by Iglesias and Pablo, twelve miles from Caxamarca, they were defeated, and fled back to Pacasmayo, leaving the field hospital in the hands of the Peruvians. They received reinforcements, and eventually, like those before them, entered Caxamarca as conquerors. After converting two of the ancient temples into ruins, and burning several villages, they sacked the historical city, so famous for similar crimes committed there 350 years ago. They then completely destroyed the town of Chota, and finally fled to the coast in September, 1882.

In consequence to Chile of this career of conquest there was a rapid moral deterioration in the characters of those employed in such work. First public property was wantonly destroyed. Then defence-

Bolivia, and the province of Tarapaca, and the rest of the Peruvian coast is at her mercy. Her neighbour's capital is in her hands, the inhabitants crushed under her heel. She has spread ruin, desolation, and death over a neighbouring country; thousands of wives and mothers have been plunged into mourning and despair to satisfy her desire for glory, thousands of homes have been made desolate, of families ruined. These, it will be said, are the inevitable consequences of war, and Chile, in her present mood, will doubtless laugh at such considerations. But what is her real net gain? She has got some manure that belongs to her neighbours. That is all! And against this gain must be set the loss of her character for justice, for humanity, for love of peace. That is the loss now. Hereafter, unless there is a change, she may suffer still more from the predominance of the military element, and of ideas engendered by conquest.

The only hope for Chile is that better counsels may at last prevail. On September 18th, 1881, a new President, Don Domingo Santa Maria, succeeded to the leadership in Chile. Born in 1825, and a graduate of the University at Santiago, Señor Santa Maria has had a long training in official life. He has also known adversity. A member of the liberal party, and joining in its attempted revolutions, he has twice been banished. As an exile he found a home at Lima in 1852, and made a long sojourn in Europe in 1858. In 1863 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1866 he signed an offensive and defensive treaty with Peru against Spain. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he

conducted the negotiations with Señor Lavalle before the outbreak of the war. There is a hope that Señor Santa María, who, during his own exile, found a home in Peru, and who has had much friendly intercourse with Peruvians, may have the courage to resist the sanguinary instincts of the Chilian people, and use his influence to obtain magnanimous or at least considerate treatment for his neighbours. The opposite policy will be even a greater loss, in the end, to Chile than to Peru. Chilian statesmen will do well to remember the old proverb, "La codicia rompe el saco."

The land of the Yncas, hated by bondholders, has been harshly judged. Putting the views of "financiers" and speculators on one side, let us conclude by considering the losses and gains of Peru. Her losses are

These deeds, and many more like them, are the deeds of patriots. They could not have been the same, if they had been performed in a civil feud or in an unjust cause. They are reasons for just and honourable pride. So the mourning people may count them as a gain. Their rulers, too, should have learnt patriotism and a truer sense of duty through adversity.²

All, however, now seems dark and confused. Peru waits in broken-hearted suspense, but with undaunted front, for reasonable terms of peace. The province of Tarapaca to Camarones must be ceded. The nitrate and the guano must go with it, and also the claims on the revenue derived from nitrate and guano. These false riches have never been other than a curse to their possessors. They brought the "financiers" in their train. They are the spoils of war now. Other exactions must probably be endured. Chile has not hitherto shown herself to be either generous or considerate. But when the conqueror is brought to reason, Peru may still be richer and wiser in the time to come.

The land of the Yncas was a country of vast natural resources before the nitrate was heard of, and will be so when the nitrate is gone. Peru will begin her new life without the foreign debt, for that departs with the manure of which it forms a part. She may yet have a bright and prosperous future before her.

² The Chilean historian has the following noble passage in speaking of the calamities of Peru:—"Ni en muchos siglos olvidará el Perú su historia de dolor; pero su propia sangre así generosamente vertida por el deber habrá tal vez de servirle de estímulo y de regeneración." *Vicuña Mackenna*, iv. p. 1170.

FUTURE OF PERU.

ierola was in power, Don Melchor Terrazas, a plenipotentiary from Bolivia, came to Lima to propose a union between the two countries. The details of the union were satisfactory, and the union of Peru and Bolivia, as the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, was once more proclaimed on the 16th of June. Subsequent disasters prevented any further progress as regards this measure, and Chile, jealous of the scheme for the prosperity of her neighbours, objects to it. But Chile is *ultra vires* on this subject. If the two republics come to the conclusion that a union will be an advantage to them it will be accomplished. If not they should continue to be friendly neighbours, with the memory of glorious battles side by side at Pisagua, at San Francisco, at Tacna. There is hope for both countries, in

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